

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,794

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20-21, 1982

Established 1887

Trial Opens in Madrid of 33 Accused in Abortive Putsch

By James M. Markham

MADRID — Amid enormous public expectation, the court-martial of the 33 officers and a civilian accused of plotting and executing last year's failed military coup opened Friday in a heavily guarded converted warehouse.

The trial, which will almost certainly influence the course of Spain's fragile democracy, began on a low dramatic key, with the reading of a detailed indictment chronicling the events that culminated in the seizure of parliament Feb. 23 by rebel Civil Guards.

Case No. 2/81 is being considered by a panel of 17 generals and other senior officers.

Seated by rank in two rows of red felt chairs, the accused listened as the accusation of "military rebellion" was amplified over loudspeakers in the modern warehouse, which had previously been used to store paper for the army's map-making department.

Occasionally, defendants turned and waved cheerfully to wives and other relatives, separated by a big pane of bulletproof glass.

Li Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, who declared martial law in his Valencia command when the Cortes was invested, found himself sitting next to Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn, a former tutor of King Juan Carlos, who on the night of Feb. 23 had planned to propose himself as premier to the captive legislators.

Since the coup's collapse, the two generals have become bitter foes, with Gen. Milans del Bosch hinting that Gen. Armada is covering up the king's purported involvement in the plot.

Ready Again
Another central figure in the conspiracy, Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, the flamboyant Civil Guard officer who led the Cortes takeover, leaned forward attentively in the front row, Col. Tejero recently told a Chilean newspaper that, if he could, he would gladly lead another revolt — "if Spain demanded it."

The military prosecutor has asked for sentences of 30 years in prison for Gen. Milans del Bosch, Gen. Armada and Col. Tejero as the ringleaders of the putsch, and milder punishments for the remaining defendants.

The civilian, Juan Garcia Carres, a well-known neo-Fascist activist, was absent, claiming heart trouble.

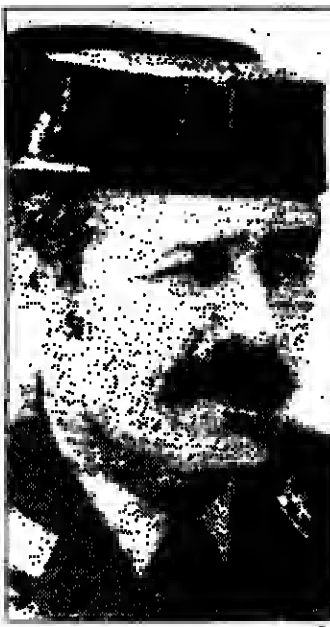
There is unanimous agreement that the court-martial and its verdicts — as well as the emotional climate outside the courtroom — will be major tests for the democratic experiment that began in 1975 after the death of Franco.

"Today begins the most important trial of the century," bellowed the tabloid *Diario 16*, hardly exaggerating in the Spanish context.

A number of the accused officers, particularly Gen. Milans del Bosch, are still highly regarded by comrades who were not implicated in the putsch, and perceived slurs to the honor of defendants are almost certain to rankle in the highly conservative military establishment.

Tensions in the barracks are expected to mount if senior officers such as Gen. Milans del Bosch and Gen. Armada start accusing each other of lying.

Other forces will influence the atmosphere of the trial, which is



Col. Antonio Tejero Molina

Earlier this month, Alfonso Guerra, the No. 2 figure in the Socialist Party, drew a storm of criticism for suggesting in public that the court-martial might become a farce — incapable of meeting out severe punishments.

In a solemn front-page editorial, the monarchist daily ABC, without quite calling for self-censorship, Friday urged journalists to observe circumspection in their coverage.

The conservative newspaper also attacked the idea that "the military jurisdiction that is judging Feb. 23 can be transformed into a political jurisdiction against the constitutional monarchy."

Hopes of Rightists
ABC was alluding to hopes on the far right, where support for the plotters is strongest, that revelations by either Gen. Milans del Bosch or Gen. Armada will somehow implicate Juan Carlos and undercut his position as the guardian of Spanish democracy.

The neo-Fascist daily El Alcázar subtly advanced this insinuation of royal involvement with its headline Friday: "The Hour of Truth."

After parliament was seized on the evening of Feb. 23, the king prevented Gen. Armada, who was deputy army chief of staff, from coming to Zarzuela Palace, where the general had told other plotters he would be.

The monarch, who is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, spent the night rallying wavering senior commanders to his side. Eighteen hours after the takeover of the Cortes, Col. Tejero surrendered, freeing the government and the rest of the lower house deputies, and after fleeing Gen. Milans del Bosch finally heeded the king's orders and withdrew his tanks from the streets of Valencia.

Although botched in its planning, the coup came close to succeeding. The king's forceful intervention and last-minute snags stopped the 1st Armored Division, which encircled Madrid, from moving on the capital. Had it moved, undecided military commanders elsewhere in Spain would have probably joined the rebellion.



A relative of one of the accused in last year's abortive Spanish coup showed her identity card to a military policeman before she was admitted to the opening of the court-martial in Madrid on Friday.

U.S. General, in Visit, Rules Out Easy Solution to El Salvador War

By Joanne Omang

SAN SALVADOR — The head of the Panama-based U.S. Southern Command said he has "absolutely no idea" how much aid might be needed to help the government of El Salvador defeat leftist guerrillas here.

Lt. Gen. Wallace H. Nutting told a news conference Thursday that the \$55 million provided on an emergency basis to replace damaged aircraft here "should go some way towards fulfilling the requirements," but more is likely to be needed. Regular U.S. military aid to El Salvador for the fiscal year 1982 is \$26 million.

"There is no quick or easy or cheap solution to the challenge," he said. "Beyond that, no one knows."

Gen. Nutting, after a 48-hour visit he described as routine — it was his first official trip to this country — said any aid most likely

would be spent on providing more airplanes or helicopters for troop transport in the countryside and on improving communications. The terrain here, he added, "is some of the most difficult I have seen anywhere in the world."

He added that "an effort to intensify the external supply of arms and materials has to be made."

He cautioned that past efforts to cut off supply routes, in Italy during World War II for example, had not been very successful. There is no current U.S. effort to stop whatever supply flow there may be, he said.

The general echoed President Reagan in saying that all options for action here remain open. He added, however, that it "has not been suggested within the govern-

ment" of El Salvador that the United States should send combat troops.

The general said the Salvadoran armed forces were trying to improve their performance in the area of human rights. He said he has no proof of that, however. "The only evidence I have is the statements made by some of the leadership of the armed forces; I believe it is a sincere intention," he said.

Asked for his assessment of the overall military situation, Gen. Nutting said the government of President José Napoleón Duarte appeared "reasonably well-established and confident" and able to control the country. Although guerrilla forces are able to control some selected areas briefly, he said, the government "is then able to respond and re-exert control."

"At the moment, countrywide, if I have to pick a winner or a loser, I (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Warsaw Places Priest on Trial, Alleges Slander

By Dan Fisher

WARSAW — A priest from northwestern Poland has been arrested and put on trial on charges of slandering the state and Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the martial law chief, a top government official disclosed Friday.

The official vigorously denied, however, that the authorities plan a wave of clerical arrests and said recent criticism of the clergy in the official media has been blown out of proportion.

The official, government spokesman Jerzy Urban, who has the rank of a minister, made the comments in an interview with three Western news organizations. He seemed eager to de-emphasize friction between the authorities and Poland's Roman Catholic church, which claims the allegiance of 90 percent of the country's population.

Mr. Urban denied reports of a planned government crackdown on the church, including mass arrests of priests. "There is no truth whatsoever in this," he said.

At the same time, however, he disclosed that a priest from Koszalin province, near the Baltic coast, was arrested sometime after Dec. 13 for a sermon in which, Mr. Urban alleged, he "attacked the state authorities in an insulting, slandering way."

He also attacked Gen. Jaruzelski personally "in a way that broke the law," Mr. Urban said.

While mass arrests of priests took place in the early 1950s in Poland and there was tension between the church and the authorities throughout the 1960s and much of the 1970s, Polish sources said this is the first time in their recent memory that a priest has been put on trial for a political crime.

Mr. Urban identified the priest as a Rev. Jędruski, but said he

could offer few additional details. He said church officials are monitoring the trial and that they have not raised any objection to the case.

Church authorities could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Urban denied that the Jędruski case is intended as a warning to other priests, some of whom have strongly criticized the

AFL-CIO leaders demand President Reagan get tougher on the Soviet Union and Poland. Page 3.

martial law authorities. "It's a specific, drastic instance of abusing the church for political struggle," he said of the incident. "If it was supposed to be a warning we would have given it a lot of publicity, and we haven't," he said.

Mr. Urban also denied that the authorities are systematically monitoring sermons. "But they are monitored by people who go to church, and they speak about them," the spokesman said.

He said that the government's position is that "church should be a place for religious ideas, not political speeches."

In addition to condemning "political" sermons, the official media in recent days have criticized remarks by priests protesting the conditions for Solidarity activists and sympathizers interned by martial law decrees. The official press has also assailed priests who have defended the display of crucifixes and other religious items in schools and other public places.

Those attacks appear to some here as indirect criticism of Poland's Roman Catholic primacy, Archbishop Józef Glemp, since he has spoken publicly on both themes. Mr. Urban, however, refused to characterize the stance

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Pope Hints He Differs With Reagan on Poland

By Henry Kamm

ROME — Pope John Paul II strongly indicated Friday his disagreement with President Reagan over U.S. sanctions against Poland in response to the declaration of martial law.

Returning home from his grueling eight-day West African pilgrimage, the pontiff, looking fit and relaxed, strolled among the correspondents at the rear of his special plane. Asked whether he agreed with Mr. Reagan's sanctions policy, he replied, speaking in English:

"I am convinced President Reagan has his own political reasons, and I should not and I ought not enter his political reasons, his political motivation. I have presented my pastoral and also my patriotic motivation."

Last month, at a news conference, Mr. Reagan asserted that the pope had sent him a message sup-

porting his actions. The Vatican declined to confirm this then.

Questions on Poland dominated the pope's stroll through the back of the Air Gabon jumbo jet, which brought him from Libreville, his last African stop on the four-nation tour. The pope left uncertainty in his questioners' minds on whether he planned to go ahead with his visit to Poland in August.

Asked in English, he answered, "It is established," and repeated the phrase when a clarifying question was put. To a German speaker, he replied, "It is proposed." Responding in Polish, the pontiff suggested that the Virgin of Czestochowa, the most sacred image of Poland, would see to it.

The pontiff left his listeners with the impression he definitely intended to go to his native country but was not certain whether it would be possible to do so in August, when he has been invited to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the image's arrival in Czestochowa.

"Martial law has existed since September," Pope John Paul said with a smile. "Our Lady has existed for 600 years."

The pope left no doubt, however, that his African journey had convinced him he was fit to resume his traveling schedule. "I am decided," he replied to a question on his readiness. He is scheduled to visit Britain in May, Switzerland in June, Spain in October and may make a one-day trip to Portugal.

The pontiff ended his arduous African trip, which came at the height of the hot and dry season, with a Mass in the Libreville stadium. Returning to a theme that was prominent also in his homilies and talks in Nigeria, Benin and Equatorial Guinea, he lectured the Gabonese on the importance of a Catholic family life. Then he added a defense of women's rights.

"Think of the concern of the church to make it so that no person, in particular woman, is ever treated as an object of pleasure, nor as a simple means of fertility, but that she deserves to be loved for herself," the pope admonished.

As he did throughout his pilgrimage, the pope cautioned against the risks of rapid urbanization, the inculturation of material values to the detriment of the spirit and the "dehumanization" of modern life. It is not enough to complain, the pontiff said in an address to professionals, academics, workers and youth in Libreville.

The pope returned frequently to warnings against allowing the sanctity of marriage to decline and the dangers of alcohol and narcotics. Alcoholism is a serious African problem, in the countryside as well as the cities.

Another major note struck during the pilgrimage was an appeal for the Africanization of Catholic ritual and liturgy, but with the warning — clearly meant to be as important as the appeal, according to church sources — that this Africanization must not endanger the fully Roman Catholic nature of the church.

The pope is deeply concerned over the sense of "authenticity" that has caused many Africans to dilute their borrowings from other countries with admixtures that are not only indigenous but also pagan. West Africa, the birthplace of voodoo, has spawned many religious sects that have mixed Christian theology with pagan rites.

Pope to Visit Geneva

GENEVA (UPI) — The pope will visit Geneva in early June to address the annual conference of the International Labor Organization, Swiss and UN officials said Friday.



President Reagan calls on a reporter during his press conference.

Reagan's Rendering Of History Questioned

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In sidestepping a question about whether the United States might secretly become more involved in El Salvador's civil war, President Reagan has apparently confused some events in Vietnamese history.

The confusion occurred during questioning at his Thursday news conference when Mr. Reagan rejected a reporter's analogy between the Vietnamese and Salvadoran situations. The president had been criticized for his mishandling of factual matters at his previous news conference a month ago, and it seemed likely that similar charges could be made again.

At one point in the press conference Thursday, a reporter said that in the 1960s the CIA had contrived a "secret plan" to get us involved in Vietnam in a surreptitious, covert manner, and asked if the president could assure the public that the United States would not be similarly drawn deeper into the El Salvador conflict.

Most students of recent Vietnamese history would disagree that such a "secret plan" existed, and Mr. Reagan also expressed disagreement with the premise.

However, Mr. Reagan gave his personal recollections of history, which seemed to clash with widely accepted accounts.

Mr. Reagan said "North and South Vietnam had been, previous to colonization, two separate countries." He said that at the 1954 Geneva conference, provisions had been made that "these two countries could by a vote of all their people decide together whether they wanted to be one country or

not." He said that Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese Communist leader, "refused to participate in such an election."

The president said that U.S. military advisers were then sent to South Vietnam to work in civilian clothing and without weapons, until they were attacked with "pipe bombs." Ultimately, Mr. Reagan said, former President John F. Kennedy authorized the "sending of a division of Marines."

Nearly all of these statements are either wrong or open to challenge.

When not artificially divided by Chinese or French colonialists, Vietnam has often been politically united. One of the most recent unifications was achieved by the Emperor Gia Long in 1802.

It was the French who administratively divided Vietnam into not two but three units. However, even under French rule, the country was reunified under Emperor Bao Dai in 1950, and the United States gave that entity diplomatic recognition in the same year.

The Geneva accords of 1954, which ended French rule in Indochina, provided for a temporary partition of Vietnam at about the 17th parallel and called for national elections in 1956. Neither the new government of South Vietnam nor the United States signed the accords, but Washington did not undertake to undermine the agreement.

Irish Opposition Edging Coalition in Unofficial Returns

From Agency Dispatches

DUBLIN — Premier Garret FitzGerald's Fine Gael-Labor coalition narrowly trailed Charles J. Haughey's Fianna Fail Party Friday night with about one-third of the results tallied in Ireland's general election. Both predicted a majority victory.

With 53 of 166 deputies to the Dail, or Irish parliament, chosen, Fianna Fail had won 27 seats, Fine Gael 23, Labor 1, Independent Fianna Fail 1 and Independent Socialists 1. Both Mr. FitzGerald and Mr. Haughey won re-election, although with fewer votes than in the previous election June 11.

Official results from Thursday's voting in 41 constituencies are not expected until Saturday because of the complex transfer of preference votes under the republic's proportional balloting system.

An early casualty was Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, a Roman Catholic Socialist from Northern Ireland whose People's Democracy

ticker took only 5 percent of the vote in Mr. Haughey's Dublin district.

Two hard-line nationalist factions, Sinn Fein and the Irish Republican Socialist Party, also fared badly in the early count. Sinn Fein is the political front of the Irish Republican Army and the IRSP is the Irish National Liberation Army's political wing.

Both campaigned on reuniting the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic with Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland to end 60 years of partition.

Mr. Haughey, 56, who was premier before Mr. FitzGerald, said he was "quietly confident" his party would be returned with a majority.

Mr. FitzGerald said it was much too early to make predictions, but a Fine Gael spokesman said, "We have done our sums and we will have a coalition majority."

The close vote indicated the balance of power might be held by a handful of independents — as it was in the previous Dail when Mr. FitzGerald's coalition had 80 seats and Fianna Fail 78.

About two million people voted in the election, completing a three-week campaign dominated by economic issues. Northern Ireland was a secondary issue.

Fine Gael spokesmen charged vote fraud had taken place, and election officials said two votes were cast at different polling stations in the name of Mr. Haughey's campaign manager, Patrick O'Connor. Police said they would investigate the claim.

A spokesman said members reported many cases of people arriving at polling stations Thursday to find their votes had already been cast.

There were also many incidents in which people trying to vote fled when challenged on their identities, the spokesman claimed.

Irish voters select three to five candidates in order of preference. When a candidate is elected or eliminated, the second-preference votes are transferred to the other candidates. The transfer continues until the final seat in the constituency is filled.

Mr. FitzGerald's government fell three weeks ago when his budget was defeated in the Dail by a single vote. He had proposed raising taxes on items ranging from a pint of beer to children's shoes and cutting welfare benefits.

During the campaign, Mr. Haughey promised to hold down taxes on clothing and food and shift the burden from individual taxpayers to companies.

"We stand by our budget proposals," Mr. FitzGerald told voters in Dublin on election day. "We have a mature electorate which recognizes that stern measures must be taken to correct the state of the economy. We will have the country's financial mess sorted out within four years."

The Irish Republic has a national debt of \$10 billion Irish (\$14.9 billion), unemployment is running at 13 percent of the work force and inflation is pegged at an annual rate of 23 percent, the highest in the European Economic Community.

Mr. Haughey became the leader of Fianna Fail after the resignation of Jack Lynch in 1979 and held office until his party lost the last election in June.

It took 10 days of discussions between Fine Gael and the Labor Party to agree on a coalition government — their fourth since 1932. Even then, Mr. FitzGerald was only elected premier by a vote of 81-79 which included the support of one of six independents.

The situation was further complicated by three abstentions and the fact that two IRA prisoners in Northern Ireland were elected in border districts and could not vote.



A Nigerian nun embraced Pope John Paul II at Rome airport Friday on his return from Africa.

INSIDE

DeLorean Skids

John Z. DeLorean placed his car company in receivership after the British government refused to give him more funds. Page 11.

In the Lab

Weekend looks at how a Florentine engineer uses the tools of science to help art buyers and restorers discover how old a work really is. Page 7W.

Citibank Concern

The U.S. Comptroller of the Currency, in a private letter to Citibank's board in 1980, reportedly expressed concern about some of the bank's currency dealings. Page 3.

490 Salvadoran Officer Candidates 'Doing Very Well' at a U.S. Base

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

FORT BENNING, Ga.—A group of five soldiers struggled to find a way to move a heavy, cumbersome, two-wheeled cart across the water with only bridge pilings and a few boards to work with, and time was running out. Two-thirds of the way across, the soldiers and the cart plummeted into the water.

That was one of 17 outdoor leadership tests given to 156 Salvadoran officer candidates training at this large military base on the outskirts of Columbus. The problem-solving exercises are the same as those given to U.S. Army officer candidates.

According to the Army instructors, the Salvadorans perform virtually the same as others who have been through the course.

490 in Program

The soldiers, almost all of them between the ages of 19 and 21, are part of a contingent of 490 Salvadorans selected to qualify to become officers in the Salvadoran Army by training here for 14 weeks instead of four years at El Salvador's military academy.

In addition, 1,000 noncommissioned officers and infantry soldiers are being trained by American instructors at Fort Bragg, N.C., as part of the Reagan administration's plan to aid the Salvadoran government in its war against 4,000 to 6,000 leftist guerrillas.

Publicly, Army spokesmen and other military officers said the Salvadorans are "doing very well." They said the officer candidates had performed "superbly on the rifle range; their marksmanship is near the very top."

"They are enthusiastic and interested in learning," Lt. Col. Wayne Andrews, the public affairs officer in charge of the "noninterference visual opportunity" for the press, said Thursday. "They look like they are good soldiers."

Privately, however, other officers, including some instructors, acknowledged the ghosts of Vietnam floating on the morning fog of Fort Benning.

Pressed about potential parallels between this training mission and the U.S. advisory involvement in the early years in South Vietnam, the officers force a smile and say they are not qualified to address such a question.

'Smattering' of Training

The instructors were asked whether they think the trainees will be able to fight productively at home under higher-ranking officers who have limited, if any, knowledge of the tactics or methods taught here, or whether U.S. military officers will be needed to lead them in battlefield exercises. They give the same smile and the same answer.

Col. Andrews said the candidates would receive a "smattering" of anti-guerrilla and jungle warfare training, even though virtually all the fighting in El Salvador is against guerrillas and much of it is in jungles. He said that leadership and small-unit tactics training were applicable in any locale and in much of the fighting that the Salvadoran candidates would face at home.

The Salvadoran Army has about 700 officers, considered far fewer than the more than 1,000 needed in its 22,000-member armed forces.

Col. Andrews said the training of the 490 men would cost slightly more than \$3 million.



A Salvadoran soldier negotiates an obstacle at Fort Benning, Ga.

U.S. Reviews Arms Rule For Advisers

By Michael Greder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The Reagan administration is considering a change in regulations that would permit U.S. military advisers in El Salvador to take their M-16 automatic rifles into the field under certain circumstances, according to administration sources.

Although officials indicated that the matter was not decided, they said some change was expected very soon, perhaps a regulation using vague language that, for example, would allow advisers to carry "personal" weapons such as an M-16 under specific situations.

The new look at regulations that currently limit U.S. advisers to carrying only sidearms comes in the aftermath of a controversial episode in El Salvador last week.

The U.S. ambassador in El Salvador, Deane R. Hinton, ordered a U.S. Army lieutenant colonel to leave the country after the officer and two other junior officers were photographed by a television crew as the officers were carrying M-16s into an area contested by leftist guerrillas. The advisers were supervising construction of a pre-fabricated bridge to replace one blown up by guerrillas.

Although Mr. Hinton was acting under current regulations, sources here say the ambassador's action, which one official characterized as an "overreaction," annoyed the Pentagon and also caused concern within the State Department and the White House.

The concern in Washington, the official explained, was how the public here would react if a U.S. soldier helping to build a bridge in El Salvador is killed by guerrillas in an area where he was not supposed to be carrying a weapon to protect himself.

The situation illustrates a dilemma for the administration that is deepening as the U.S. involvement with the besieged government of El Salvador grows.

When the United States began to step up its military aid to El Salvador a year ago and began sending additional troops of advisers, the administration went to great lengths to try to allay public and congressional fears that this increased involvement was similar to the way American involvement began in Vietnam.

The administration emphasized that the U.S. military personnel would be trainers and not "combat advisers," that they would remain in garrisons or otherwise safe zones, would carry only sidearms and would not go into combat zones.

As the war has expanded, however, and as the territory that guerrillas are contesting has grown, it is far less clear what a combat zone is. The area where the officers were heading last week was one Mr. Hinton described later as "reasonably safe," yet it obviously was also an area where guerrillas had blown up a bridge.

Also, as the scope of the American involvement has expanded and the complexity of military equipment have had to do more traveling in the country.

Poland Puts Priest on Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

of the prime minister, saying he was not authorized to do so.

Archbishop Glemp spoke in public Friday night for the first time since returning from a meeting in Rome earlier this month with Pope John Paul II but made no specific reference to the political situation, Reuters reported. The prime minister called for renewed trust among Poles, saying that "pain, nervousness, mistrust and suspicion" were rife.

On the broader subject of Polish attitudes toward martial law, which was imposed Dec. 13, Mr. Urban conceded that the gap between the authorities and the people is wider than ever. "I haven't the least intention of claiming that since Dec. 13 things have changed for the better in this respect," he said. "It's worse, because the dialogue that existed before Dec. 13 has been broken off."

He said that martial law has solved the problem of strikes, established order and ensured the "minimum conditions" for functioning of the state. However, he added, "We realize that martial law has solved few real Polish problems."

In an article published Friday, Mr. Urban wrote that "on Dec. 13 the devil was sealed in the bottle. If you uncork the bottle the devil will jump out again. And if you keep him sealed up as he is the bottle could explode. That is the basic dilemma of Polish internal politics."

He also reiterated the government's offer of emigration for its political opponents. "Gen. Jaruzelski expressed this idea in his [parliamentary] speech, that emigration could be the solution to the existing regulations of martial law, that going abroad could be a substitute way of protecting the interests of the state — a substitute for internment."

Polish Interest Payments

FRANKFURT (UPI)—Poland is continuing to pay interest on its debts to 460 Western banks, a bank spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman for Dresdner Bank said he was optimistic Poland soon would complete payment of the \$500 million in interest due for 1981 and set March 4 as the day Western bankers probably would reschedule the \$2.4 billion of debt.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Deng Said to Warn U.S. on Poor Ties

The Associated Press

PEKING—Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping declared Friday that "China-U.S. relations are not good" and said that the United States is mistaken if it thinks Peking needs Washington, Chinese sources reported.

The Communist Party deputy chairman made the comments during a meeting with U.S. engineers K.S. Wu, according to the sources who were present. It was Mr. Deng's second public appearance, and his first with an American, since Thursday, when he ended a five-week vacation and inspection tour.

Mr. Deng emphasized that relations were not good, the sources said. He did not elaborate on the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan or the current negotiations under way between the United States and China. He also emphasized that China can stand alone without the United States, the sources said.

15 Believed Killed in Moscow Accident

Reuters

MOSCOW—Fifteen persons are believed to have been killed when an escalator in a Moscow subway station collapsed earlier this week, informed Soviet sources said Friday.

There has been no official statement on the death toll, but according to unconfirmed reports between 15 and 30 people died after the stairway gave way during a rush hour Wednesday. The number of injured ran into dozens, the reports said.

The accident reportedly occurred at the Aviamotornaya underground station in the east of the city. The accident was mentioned in a one-sentence report in a Moscow newspaper Thursday night. It gave no details of the casualties.

EEC Jobless Rate at Record High

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS—Unemployment in the European Economic Community reached a postwar record of 9.5 percent in January, new evidence of Europe's continuing recession, according to figures released Friday.

The data, issued by the EEC statistical service, showed that about 10.7 million people were unemployed in the 10-member EEC in January, that is 450,000 more than in December, 1981, when 9.1 percent of the work force was unemployed.

It was the eighth straight monthly rise in unemployment in the EEC and the worst combined showing since the late 1940s, when current statistical methods began to be used. Unemployment was up in every country of the work force in December to 7.5 percent in January.

The statistics office said that "it must be remembered that the month of January habitually represents the seasonal high point for unemployment." It added, however, that the number of people out of work still represented a rise, when the figures were adjusted for seasonal fluctuations.

Cheysson Said to Back Palestine State

The Associated Press

ABU DHABI—French Minister of External Affairs Claude Cheysson was quoted here Friday as supporting "for the first time since President François Mitterrand came to power" in May, 1981, the creation of a Palestinian state in Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

A Palestinian state must be set up in occupied territories, which should be vacated according to the [November, 1967, UN] Security Council resolution 242," Mr. Cheysson said in an interview with the United Arab Emirates news agency. The interview was distributed here a few hours before Mr. Cheysson's scheduled arrival on a two-day visit.

The minister pledged that France will join efforts, "when the opportunity comes," to include clear UN stipulations on Palestinian rights to self-determination and a state of their own.

France is being criticized by the Arabs because of a trip to Israel set next month by Mr. Mitterrand during which he is expected to visit the Golan Heights.

Nkomo Forced to Stay in Salisbury

The Associated Press

SALISBURY—Zimbabwe nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo, ousted with three ministers from the Cabinet Wednesday, was not allowed to fly out of Salisbury to Bulawayo Thursday night, airport officials said Friday.

Mr. Nkomo, who is the president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union and was Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's junior coalition government partner, booked a domestic flight on Air Zimbabwe to the administrative capital of Harare, but was told by security officers that he could not board the plane, the sources said. Matabeleland in western Zimbabwe is the homeland of the minority Matabele tribe from which Mr. Nkomo draws virtually all his political support.

Mr. Nkomo said before going to the airport that he planned to spend time with his wife, Joanna, who is sick. The airport sources said that he drove back to Salisbury after he was told he could not join the flight.

Iran Says Elected Council To Assume Khomeini's Role

The Associated Press

BEIRUT—A nationally elected ruling council is to replace Iran's supreme leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the official Iranian news agency IRNA has said.

The 81-year-old cleric, who has a history of heart trouble, but recent reports that he was in poor health were denied by Iranian officials, who called them "imperialist and Zionist lies."

IRNA on Thursday quoted a government spokesman, Ahmad Tavakoli, as saying the new council, composed of three to five members, would be given the same powers that Ayatollah Khomeini has held.

The spokesman did not give details about possible candidates. He said the council would be elected in May.

Ayatollah Khomeini, who went into seclusion last Saturday, led a revolution in February, 1979. He suffered a heart attack a few months after he came to power and was advised by doctors to limit public appearances to a few each month.

In speeches broadcast by the Tehran radio, he has sounded tired and strained. Oppositio groups operating inside Iran said last week that Ayatollah Khomeini was near death, but a spokesman for the cleric reached by telephone denied his seclusion was due to failing health.

"This is a regular program that takes a couple of weeks off to rest because of the many engagements and meetings he has with people," the spokesman said.

He said the ayatollah "always takes vacations every now and then. He will speak to the nation after his vacations end."

Tehran radio announced Thursday that Ayatollah Khomeini had appointed Iran's minister of Islamic guidance as "coordinator of propaganda abroad." The move apparently is an effort to stop rumors about the ayatollah's health.

Costly War In Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

would say the government is winning," he said.

Diplomatic analysts have worried that the armed forces' shortage of mid-level commanders and a general lack of technical sophistication would make additional military assistance impossible to absorb. Gen. Nutting said that 50 U.S. advisers now involved in 30 separate training missions here have found the Salvadorans very receptive and easy to train.

In contrast to government officials, who have said repeatedly that the guerrillas pose a strong military threat because of superior arms coming into the country through clandestine channels, Gen. Nutting discounted the rebels' military capacities.

"Their military offensive efforts really weren't that great" in the so-called final offensive that the rebels mounted unsuccessfully in January, 1981, he said, adding that the failure of two calls for a general strike also showed that the guerrillas lack widespread popular support.

Refugees in Guatemalan Guerrilla War Flood Into Mexico

By Marilee Simons

Washington Post Service

CIUDAD CUAUHTEMOC, Mexico—The incessant whir of a Guatemalan Army helicopter broke the silence of the hot afternoon. The helicopter circled just short of the Mexican border, then swooped down and fired into the trees below.

"Guatemalan families came running out of the forest, screaming," recalled Carlos Gómez, a Mexican farmhand who witnessed the scene. "There was terrible panic. When they got to our side, some of the people gave away their children to the Mexicans."

No one was hurt that afternoon of Jan. 14, but by the time the helicopter rumbled off, nearly 300 men, women and children had sought refuge in Mexico. They said they had traveled on foot much of the night, fleeing from an army raid that they said had left 18 persons dead in the village of Santa Catarina and 16 dead in the village of El Limonar. The helicopter crew had spotted the group as it approached the border and, apparently under the impression that it was composed of guerrillas or their sympathizers, opened fire.

Trickle in Flood

The group comprised another trickle in the flood of about 2,000 refugees that are pouring weekly into Mexico as the Guatemalan Army wages its fiercest anti-guerrilla campaign. Over the last six months, the army has stepped up the hunt for a tough, often invisible guerrilla force, and the refugees said that the army has inflicted a scorched-earth policy in Guatemala's western highlands. As a result, residents of entire villages and hamlets have fled, often into Mexico.

In this rugged, unpatrolled land, there are few documented statistics. The U.S. State Department in its latest annual report on human rights estimated that up to 100 peasants a month were killed in Guatemala's escalating guerrilla war. The State Department estimated that an additional 250 to 300 persons were murdered each month for what appeared to be political reasons.

"Increasingly, noncombatants are the principal victims of the violence from both sides," the report said.

A Western diplomat in Guatemala recently put last year's death toll at 5,000, mainly civilians, while the newly formed Guatemalan Unity Committee, an opposition group, put the figure at 13,500.

In interviews last month with Washington Post correspondent Christopher Dickey, Guatemalan military officers in the field readily conceded that civilians caught between them and the guerrillas were considered expendable.

'Difficult to Distinguish'

"These people [the guerrillas] are difficult to distinguish from most of the rest of the local population," Gen. Benito Díaz García, chief of staff of Guatemala's armed forces, told Mr. Dickey. "Because of that, well, the population suffers."

The guerrillas have stated publicly that they have also killed civilians suspected of being government informants.

Guatemala's ambassador to Mexico, Jorge Palmieri, conceded in a recent interview that "there are military actions, and people who have nothing to do with it are afraid to be caught up in it, [so] they travel." He contended that there is evidence that the guerrillas "have manipulated people and led them to Mexico to cause upheavals."

Whatever the reason, there is no dispute that the refugees are coming to Mexico in record numbers. The Mexican Interior Ministry estimates that 120,000 Guatemalan refugees are in the country now, more than double the figure of a year ago.

Quiet on Mexican Side

Although it is quiet on the Mexican side of the mountains, the war has deeply strained the modest resources of the remote towns along the 565-mile-long (904 kilometer-long) border where refugees have arrived. The war has also unsettled officials of the Mexican government, who disclosed this week that they have authorized the training of a 4,000-man quick-reaction military force in part to cope with any possible spillover of the conflict.

Mexico has refused to allow the formation of refugee camps near the frontier out of fear that the camps would quickly turn into armed guerrilla bases and weaken the country's already poor relations with Guatemala. Instead, the refugees are scattered all over

southern Mexico, working in cities or on farms or relying on the goodwill of religious charity groups.

Pressure has been building on the government from conservatives who argue that Mexico already has enough social problems of its own and should put a stop to the flood of penniless foreigners.

But when the government ordered the deportation of 1,800 Guatemalans last summer, it drew sharp criticism from the left as well as from Guy Prim, then the representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, who said there was strong evidence that some deportees were being murdered on their return to Guatemala.

Stories in Broken Spanish

Most of the refugees, like much of Guatemala's highland Indian peasantry, seem conservative, devout and xenophobic. The stories they tell in broken Spanish of half-empty or deserted villages, burned homes and dismembered bodies present a picture far removed from the tight social order that for centuries has ruled one of the oldest cultures in the Americas.

The refugees' accounts often glimpse a bitter, often bloody conflict that has gone largely unreported to the outside world. Few outsiders travel to the remote villages to the provinces of Huehuetenango, Quiché and San Marcos, where most of the fighting has occurred, and suspicious locals seldom confide in those who do.

The Guatemalan government insists that the guerrillas bear much of the responsibility for atrocities that have occurred. Earlier this week, the army blamed guerrillas for the massacre of 53 Quiché Indians in the village of Chumma. But in a week of interviews, more than two dozen refugees offered repeated accounts of brutality by the army and none by the guerrillas.

Near Motozintla, a village mocked against a barren mountain-side, Jacinto Pascual, 60, explained why he, his wife, his children and grandchildren had abandoned their home in the Guatemalan village of Tacaná last December. He said the pintos, a Guatemalan pejorative for soldiers, had killed 40 villagers in Tacaná, including "whole families."

Mr. Pascual, whose possessions were reduced to what he could carry across the border, apologized for weeping "right here in front of my wife. I'm not afraid of death. I've lived my time. But I'm afraid of the way the pintos kill. They

Russians Decri U.S. Line on Poland

Reuters

MADRID—The Soviet Union accused the United States Friday of attempting to jeopardize détente and transform Poland into a permanent source of tension in Europe.

Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichov told the European human rights conference in Madrid that the goals of the U.S. were "confrontation, escalation of the arms race and the jeopardizing of détente." He called U.S. protests over martial law in Poland "a hysterical, propagandistic campaign."

He said that by using the meeting as a platform for talking only about the military takeover in Poland, the United States was turning a planned dialogue into a monologue.

The 15-month-old conference, the second meeting to follow up on the 1975 Helsinki accord on East-West détente and human rights,

ran aground as a result of the Dec. 13 imposition of martial law in Poland. When the 35-nation meeting opened Feb. 9, NATO and other Western officials said no progress could be made until martial law was lifted.

'A Dingy Jail'

At Friday's session, the chief U.S. delegate, Max Kampelman, cited the case of Ewa Kurbasiewicz, who he said was sentenced to 10 years in prison for organizing a strike. Mr. Kampelman asked: "Is this the lessening of coercion that we have been promised?"

He said that in Gdynia 180 members of the Solidarity trade union were awaiting trial "in a dingy jail built by the Nazis during the occupation. They have no medical care, no exercise facilities."

Citing half a dozen other cases, he said: "To be silent in the face of those violations would have been

to condone them and thus make a sham of the Helsinki standards."

A Polish delegate repeated that martial law would end "when the internal situation in Poland is stabilized."

A Finnish delegate told the meeting that the neutral and non-aligned countries would begin discussing with states of both East and West a Swiss proposal to adjourn the conference for a cooling-off period, perhaps until fall.

In a meeting with reporters, the U.S. delegate said his country would present proof within a week that the Soviet Union used biological weapons.

Earlier this week he told the conference that the Russians operated about 20 chemical and biological weapon plants in violation of international accords and were behind their use in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia. The Soviet minister called the charges a monstrous lie.

Syrians Claim U.S. Supports Moslem 'Terror Campaign'

From Agency Dispatches

DAMASCUS—Government-controlled newspapers said Friday that the United States was behind the Moslem Brotherhood's "terror campaign" to overthrow the regime of President Hafez al-Assad.

The editorial in all three of the capital's daily newspapers appeared a day after a terrorist crashed an explosives-laden car into the 10-story office building of Al-Ba'ath, the newspaper of Syria's ruling Ba'ath Party. The terrorist was killed and 40 people were injured, three seriously.

The editorial in Al-Ba'ath said the Reagan administration was backing the Moslem Brotherhood to create "some sort of confusion in the face of [Syria's] firm stand" against the U.S.-sponsored Camp David process for peace in the Middle East.

"How could the Americans believe that they can dynamite Syria's determination and steadfastness?" it asked.

The editorial also said U.S. "criminal arrangements" and "media cover" were intended to "protect the criminals and killers inside Syria"—an allusion to media reports of the Syrian Army's 17-day battle against Moslem fundamentalists in the central Syrian city of Hama.

The newspapers also carried Thursday's statements by the official SANA news agency that the suicide terrorist was an "agent of Israel and the CIA belonging to

the criminal Brotherhood gangsters."

Several callers to news organizations in Paris, Beirut and New York claimed responsibility Friday for the attack in the name of Syrian opposition groups. The callers said they represented the Moslem Brotherhood, the Islamic Front in Syria, the Front for the Liberation of Syria and the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners, a group opposed to the Syrian military presence in that country.

Corsican Group Claims Truce Still Holds With France

United Press International

MARSEILLES—The National Liberation Front of Corsica said Friday at a clandestine press conference that it was reconstituting its truce with the French government broken by 19 bombings in France and 26 attacks in Corsica.

Despite the incidents in Corsica Feb. 11 and in and around Paris Wednesday, the front declared that the 9-month-old truce with the government of President François Mitterrand had not been broken.

The actions were simply a warning for the authorities to fulfill their promise of granting independence to Corsica, "four masked members of the front said. "The truce is maintained."

They rejected the Socialist government's plan to grant the island greater autonomy, and said that the situation had not changed for Corsicans since Mr. Mitterrand's election in May.

The front spokesmen reiterated the group's responsibility for the attacks on Corsica and those in France.

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or N/S Astor at sea

Approach to Seeking Abortion Ban Splits Influential U.S. Conservatives

By Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON — Every other Thursday morning an increasingly troubled group of about 40 New Right conservatives gathers in a large, smoke-filled room on the second floor of a renovated stable eight blocks from the Capitol to plot strategy and exchange ideas.

The Library Court, as the group is called, is largely unknown to outsiders. But the White House considers it important enough to send a representative to every meeting. So does Sen. Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina.

Sen. Jeremiah Denton, Republican of Alabama, and Sen. Roger W. Jepsen, Republican of Iowa, have on occasion attended meetings. So have Rep. Jack Kemp, Republican of New York, Health and Human Services Secretary Richard S. Schweickert, and Richard Wirthlin, President Reagan's pollster. Ernest Ohlhoff, executive director of the National Committee for a Human Life Amendment, which is supported by Catholic groups, has also been attending.

The reason is that the Library Court, which takes its name from the Capitol Hill street where the group began meeting in 1979, has become a farmers' market for New Right social issues. It is a regular gathering point for groups attempting to ban abortion, put prayer back in public schools, eliminate sex education, ban pornography and secure tax exemptions for segregated Christian schools and tuition tax credits for private schools.

Troubled Days

But these are troubled days for the group. It is frustrated with the Reagan administration and especially divided over the abortion issue.

Most Library Court members consider President Reagan one of their own. As a candidate, he embraced their issues and courted their leaders. But the group feels Mr. Reagan has disappointed them. "We get the rhetoric, but we don't get the action," Connie Marshner, chairman of the group, complained.

The split over abortion has pitted group factions against each other. Virtually everyone in the group wants to ban legalized abortions. The issue, however, is over the best legislative vehicle to accomplish that — a constitutional amendment sponsored by Sen. Or-

rin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, or a human life bill sponsored by Sen. Helms.

Both were designed to appeal to pragmatists and began with the assumption that the current Congress would not pass a simple constitutional amendment to ban abortion.

Appeal for Anti-Abortionists

Stephen H. Galebach, a Washington attorney, conceived the Helms approach. It would ban abortion by declaring that human life begins at conception. Abortion would thus be murder.

Although this approach was widely condemned as unconstitutional, it held one great appeal for anti-abortionists: it needs only a simple majority for passage. An amendment takes two-thirds approval.

The Helms bill was the toast of the right-to-life movement for a few months and was approved by

Filipino Groups Link Marcos, U.S. On Rights Abuse

MANILA — Seventeen Filipino human rights groups accused the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos of executions and widespread abuses and criticized Washington for supporting his government.

The groups, representing students, religious orders, workers and professionals, said Thursday in a statement following their first national conference that an "alarming pattern of military abuses and atrocities" has emerged through martial law was lifted on Jan. 17, 1981.

The statement said Washington "plays a direct hand in such gross violations of human rights by its unqualified support of the Marcos government as evidenced by the increased U.S. economic and military assistance to the regime."

It mentioned "summary execution of suspected activist leaders" and "open and secret massacres perpetrated against the people who dared to stand up for their rights and welfare."

"We hold both the Marcos' regime and the U.S. government accountable for the heinous deeds of the military forces and their other surrogates of power," the statement said.

a Senate subcommittee. Then came the Hatch amendment.

The Hatch amendment is the idea of David O'Steen, executive director of Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life. It was supposed to offer a strategy for the pragmatists to answer two of the harshest criticisms of the Helms bill — that it would outlaw some contraceptive devices and that it would prohibit abortion exemptions for rape and incest.

The Hatch amendment would give states and Congress concurrent power to restrict and prohibit abortion. It also declares that "a right to abortion is not secured by the Constitution."

Battle Over Amendment

The amendment set off a vicious battle among foes of abortion. The National Conference of Catholic Bishops and several other groups quickly endorsed the approach. But other right-to-life groups condemned it as a "sellout" of principles with little chance of passage.

They received an unexpected boost when a memo written by Stephen Markam, a Hatch staff aide, came to light. The memo portrayed the amendment as a cynical political ploy "with a reasonable possibility of success on the Senate floor if everything comes together."

"There is also the advantage working for us that some senators may feel that they can cast a politically advantageous vote in support of the amendment with the knowledge that the measure will be defeated later by the House or by the states," the memo said.

Hatch opponents leaked the memo to the press, calling it a "smoking gun." Other leaks about internal divisions within the right-to-life movement popped up everywhere.

Miss Marshner and Paul Weyrich, a leading New Right strategist, tried to put a stop to all this at a meeting last month. Both begged that right-to-life leaders unite behind Sen. Helms or Sen. Hatch. Mr. Weyrich said he was trying to save the groups "from destroying themselves." Miss Marshner said the groups were confusing friends on Capitol Hill.

She warned: "The average politician will throw up his hands and say, 'A pox on both your houses — don't any of you ask me to do anything for you ever again.' If that happens, the right-to-life movement will have pulled the trigger on its own heart."



The march leader, the Rev. Joseph E. Lowery, fourth from left, leads demonstrators into Montgomery. They were seeking an extension of the Voting Rights Act and the release of two activists.

Rights Leaders End 13-Day March

By Reginald Stuart

New York Times Service

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Black civil rights leaders from across the South, flanked by black officials and 3,500 to 5,000 supporters, have converged on the Capitol here to call for extension of the Federal Voting Rights Act and the release of two political activists convicted of vote fraud.

The demonstration Thursday ended a 13-day, 140-mile march from the Pickens County Courthouse in Carrollton, Ala. It was there last month that J. Edgar Hoover, 69, and Maggie Bozeman, 51, were ordered to begin serving jail terms of five and four years after being convicted by an all-white jury in 1979. The sentences, the stiffest in recent Alabama history for vote fraud, stirred controversy across the nation and inspired the march.

The march was the longest in the South since the historic Selma-to-Montgomery march in 1965, which was credited with hastening passage of the Voting Rights Act. The law, which is designed to end discriminatory election practices, is due to expire in August.

The crowd at the rally on the

Capitol steps heard speakers ranging from Rep. Don Edwards, Democrat of California, to the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., father of the slain civil rights leader.

Maj. J.L. Fuqua, chief of the Alabama Highway Patrol, estimated the crowd at 3,500, but others who watched the march put the figure at 5,000 or more. At least 50 of those who started the march completed it.

Block Omitted

The march, which was organized by the Rev. Joseph E. Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, ended peacefully after pre-dawn negotiations between its organizers and city officials resolved a dispute over the parade route through the central business district. The Montgomery police had threatened to arrest any demonstrator who deviated from the route.

The compromise called for omitting one block, rather than three, from the route followed in the original Selma-to-Montgomery march.

Amid chants of "Fired up" and

"Ronald Reagan, he's no good, send him back to Hollywood," march leaders and other speakers warned Congress to beware of those who argued that a "strong" voting rights act was no longer needed. They were apparently referring to efforts by the Reagan administration and conservative senators to weaken the Voting Rights Act and to a proposed extension that was approved last summer by the House of Representatives.

Thursday's rally differed from the 1965 march in several respects. The crowd was noticeably smaller than the 25,000 who had gathered here previously at the call of Martin Luther King Jr. There were also fewer nationally prominent figures and fewer student activists than in the 1960s.

And at the end of the demonstration Gov. Fob James met with march leaders, whereas former Gov. George C. Wallace did not. Gov. James told a small group in his office that he favored extending the voting rights law although he had not decided on which version would be debated in Washington he would support.

U.S. Orders Recall Of Canned Salmon Sold Worldwide

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has announced the recall of cans of salmon distributed in the United States and overseas because of a threat of possibly fatal botulism.

An FDA investigation revealed that some of the cans, packed by the NEFCO-Fidalgio Packing Co. of Ketchikan, Alaska, "may have been damaged when they were formed at the canning plant, permitting the formation in the can of botulism toxin, a poison that can cause botulism," an FDA statement said Thursday.

The action came following the death of a man from botulism in Brussels who had eaten some of the salmon, the FDA said.

"The salmon from that batch was distributed only in Belgium, the Netherlands and South Africa. But FDA's investigation revealed that other cans packed at the same plant were formed with tears in the edges and therefore may have the potential to contain botulism toxin," the FDA said.

As to the possibility of declaring Poland in default on its debts, Mr. Reagan rejected the contention of a questioner that he had earlier "bailed out" Poland by paying American banks the interest owed by Poland. He repeated the administration's contention that the United States had retained its leverage with Poland by doing so and that the possibility of declaring default was not ruled out in the future.

The president, in discussing the concern expressed by Israel earlier in the week about the possibility of a sale of F-16 fighters and mobile air-defense missiles to Jordan, said "there's no definite plan" to sell that equipment to Jordan.

He reiterated that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had returned from his trip to the Middle East "without any request" from Jordan "for any of those weapons."

And as to reports of differences over approaches between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Mr. Weinberger, with the former supposedly more sympathetic to Israel's concern than the latter, Mr. Reagan said press coverage was "overblown" and that "there is no difference in policy between them."

Citibank's Accounting Practices Prompted U.S. Regulators to Question Its Soundness

By Jeff Gerth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Comptroller of the Currency, in a letter to Citibank in late 1980, expressed concern about the bank's currency trading and said certain accounting and audit practices raised serious questions about Citibank's soundness, according to government documents and officials.

The comptroller's office, which regulates nationally chartered banks, criticized Citibank after an investigation into the bank's practice of shifting foreign exchange profits from countries with high taxes to tax havens. It did so through contrived transactions between Citibank branches, government investigators have found.

Citibank has maintained that its "written foreign exchange trading practices and procedures were basically proper."

Breaking Tax Laws

The enforcement staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in its own investigation, found that Citibank's top management had directed a scheme from 1973 to 1980 circumventing and at times violating other countries' tax and currency laws, according to SEC documents.

The SEC declined, however, to carry out the staff's recommendation to initiate a civil action against Citicorp, Citibank's parent company, to determine whether the company's disclosures were adequate.

Two House subcommittees said this week that they intended to investigate the commission's handling of the Citicorp case.

The comptroller, like the SEC, took no legal steps or public action against Citibank. The comptroller's letter to Citibank's board, however, was a very unusual step, officials said.

What the comptroller found most troubling, according to sources familiar with the inquiry, were weaknesses in the bank's internal controls that allowed the questionable transactions and could permit other such practices.

Comptroller officials are apparently satisfied Citibank has corrected the alleged deficiencies, government officials say.

Covert Trading

The letter to Citibank said: "We believe that a number of foreign exchange transactions reviewed were inconsistent with sound banking principles and exposed the bank to penalties and assessments levied by foreign supervisors," according to the SEC staff's report.

The SEC, in its own investigation, found Citibank documents showing that covert trading in currencies was being used to improve the bank's balance sheet, to "avoid or reduce obligatory reserves" and to "reduce tax liability."

ity," the agency's staff report shows. In contrived transactions, there are no legitimate buyers and sellers and the prices do not reflect prevailing market rates.

The comptroller's staff report said "the practice of booking foreign exchange contracts at off-market rates is not a normal banking practice in that it has serious audit as well as safety and sound-

ness implications," according to the SEC report.

In April, four months after the comptroller asked the bank to "set forth clearly" and "vigorously enforce" its policy on foreign exchange, Citibank's board called for the bank's foreign exchange and money market activities to be conducted "legally," the SEC report notes.

CIA Recruiters Find Business Is Booming

By David Shribman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The figures are secret. So are the contents of the recruiting interviews. But the Central Intelligence Agency can say this much: More people than ever are trying to join up.

"Business is booming," reports Charles E. Jackson, chief of recruitment at the agency. "We're seeing more resumes than we ever have."

With a tight job market and new attitudes about the agency, more and more young people are looking into a career that many of their older brothers and sisters would never have considered. And now, with the Vietnam War and the spate of student demonstrations across the country ended, the CIA's recruitment activities are increasingly being conducted in the open.

The agency advertises in newspapers. Like recruiters from long-time campus frequenters from big business, its representatives buzz from college to college, interview undergraduates and talking about such things as salary, working conditions and health insurance benefits. Two years ago the agency published a recruiting booklet.

Cloaks and daggers excepted, the brochure is lavishly illustrated. A picture of its headquarters is inset in a wide shot of the attack on Pearl Harbor. There is a picture of a mushroom cloud.

Interviews are conducted each day in the 11 recruitment offices across the country and

in the walk-in office at the agency's headquarters over Washington, in Virginia. But despite its active recruitment program, the CIA remains very selective in accepting candidates.

For its career trainees, traditionally the entry-level professional employees, the agency looks for people in their 20s to the age of 32 with graduate degrees in international affairs.

If applicants have lived overseas or have had some international traveling, so much the better. Language abilities are another plus. Applicants with computer science, electronic, economic or engineering backgrounds are also in demand. The starting salary: as high as \$22,500.

On campuses, the agency's recruiters work in the manner traditional of the nation's largest businesses, checking in with the college placement director and making a presentation. There is almost always a fast-paced slide show. From time to time an agent or two is introduced.

These days, nearly two decades after the era of large student protests, there are scarcely any demonstrators. "We think those days are behind us," said Mr. Jackson. "We're doing very well."

Headquarters Is Shown

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Reagan View of Vietnam History Is Questioned

(Continued from Page 1)

could be held. While many Westerners doubted that really free elections could have been conducted in the Communist-ruled North, Ho Chi Minh did not refuse to participate and complained when such balloting did not occur.

In the mid-1950s a U.S. Military Assistance Group, in uniform, trained nine South Vietnamese divisions. As the Communist insurgency in the South grew in intensity, Kennedy, in late 1961, authorized "combat support" of Vietnamese forces. Armed helicopter units, U.S. fighter pilots flying with Vietnamese co-pilots and an eventual total of 19,000 combat advisers were soon in the country.

However, Kennedy did not send U.S. ground combat units to Vietnam. President Lyndon B. Johnson sent a Marine brigade there in March 1965, followed by the Third Marine Division and the 173d Airborne Brigade.

Mr. Reagan also seemed to misunderstand legislation on congressional oversight of clandestine intelligence operations.

Mr. Reagan said that "there's a law by which things of this kind have to be cleared with congressional committees before anything is done."

In fact, the Intelligence Oversight Act of 1980 provides that the select intelligence committees of

the Senate and the House should be informed of covert intelligence operations, although the president may in some circumstances delay notification until after the operation is completed. The committees do not have, and have not sought, authority to veto such actions.

At another point in Thursday's news conference, when asked by a reporter if there were plans to destabilize the Nicaraguan government, Mr. Reagan seemed to confuse Nicaragua and El Salvador.

"Well, no, we're supporting them," he said. Then realizing that the question was about Nicaragua, which the United States has called "an ally" of Cuba, he cried out, "wait a minute, wait a minute, I'm sorry, I was thinking El Salvador."

"Here again, this is something upon which the national security interest — I just, I will not comment," he said. "But let me say something about all of Central America right now, and questions on that subject. Next week, I will be addressing the Organization of American States on that entire subject."

There were many questions about foreign policy at the news conference but the president was as unforthcoming about future U.S. policy in his answers on Panama and the Middle East as he was on Central America.

One reporter, referring to the

discovery by U.S. intelligence of the shipment of a new squadron of MIG-23 fighters to Cuba by the Soviet Union, asked if this violated the 1962 agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union ending the Cuban missile crisis. As part of that accord, the United States pledged not to invade Cuba if the Soviet Union pledged to withdraw and not reintroduce offensive weapons into Cuba that could threaten the United States.

"Again, you are talking on a subject that is under review and discussion right now in our administration and I would rather not answer that question now," he said.

Mr. Reagan was asked if he would impose a grain embargo if the situation in Poland became worse, a move opposed by U.S. farm organizations and members of Congress from agriculture states.

He did not reply directly but re-

peated that he would only impose such an embargo if the sale of grain to the Russians as part of a total ban on trade.

As to the possibility of declaring Poland in default on its debts, Mr. Reagan rejected the contention of a questioner that he had earlier "bailed out" Poland by paying American banks the interest owed by Poland. He repeated the administration's contention that the United States had retained its leverage with Poland by doing so and that the possibility of declaring default was not ruled out in the future.

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U.S. Labor Demands Reagan Get Tougher On Polish Situation

By Seth S. King

New York Times Service

BAL HARBOUR, Fla. — The executive council of the AFL-CIO urged President Reagan to honor a promise he made last month to take more drastic action against the Soviet Union and the Polish government if conditions in Poland did not improve.

"The situation there has not improved," a council statement declared. "The president has not kept his promise. He has backed away from the two strongest actions that remain open to him — imposing a full trade embargo on the Soviet Union and declaring the Polish debt in default."

At Thursday morning's council session, Magda Wocik, a young member of the Polish trade union Solidarity, who was out of the country when martial law was imposed, appealed to the giant labor federation to increase its demands for release of imprisoned union members and to continue its efforts to help Poles who have lost their jobs.

Halting Grain Sales

Later, in discussing the council's deliberations in Thursday's closed meeting here, Lane Kirkland, president of the 15-million-member federation of unions, said sanctions should include halting further grain sales to the Russians. Furthermore, he said, the United States should go it alone even if its allies declined to join in cutting off trade with the Soviet Union.

In its statement, the 35-member council rejected arguments that the Soviet Union would simply buy what it needed elsewhere and a full embargo would hurt American farmers and businessmen more than the Soviet people.

"The president's response to the suppression of freedom in Poland has been tough talk," the council declared. "But his actions, so far, signal Moscow that we are not prepared to endure inconvenience or sacrifice in freedom's defense. It is time for the president to match his strong words with strong action."

Mr. Kirkland was asked later why he thought Mr. Reagan had agreed to pay the \$71 million in interest Poland owed American bankers on grain-purchase loans



Lane Kirkland

rather than let that country go into default.

"I think he gave in to the influence of the banking community, which is the soft underbelly of freedom in the world," he replied.

Before martial law severed most contacts with the West, the AFL-CIO had sent more than \$300,000 in support of Solidarity. Miss Wocik told the council that the only way it could now help Polish workers directly was to send food to them through the Roman Catholic Church.

The council's attack on Mr. Reagan's policy toward Poland further widened the gap between the labor federation and Mr. Reagan, for whom at least 40 percent of the country's union members voted in 1980.

In four days of strategy sessions here, the labor federation has condemned virtually every major move Mr. Reagan has made this year.

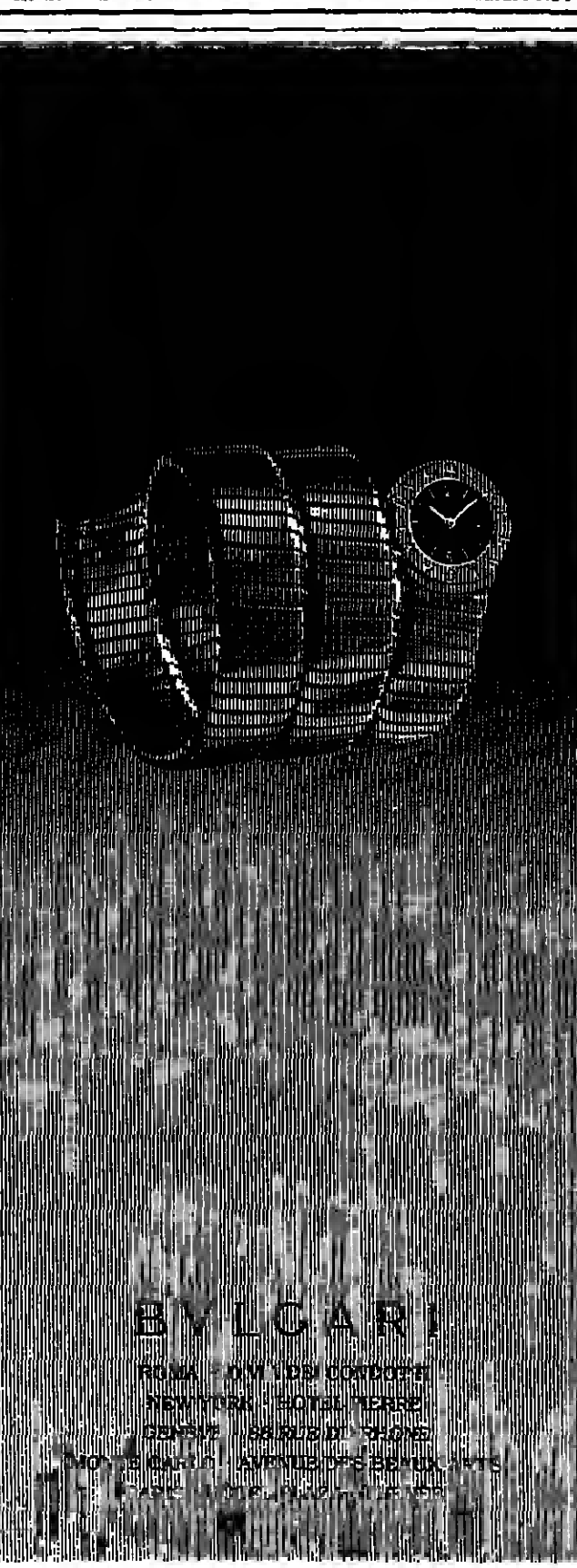
Thursday, the executive council blasted Mr. Reagan's "New Federalism" proposals under which 43 federal social programs would be transferred to the control of the states.

The council complained that shifting federal social programs to the states would remove some federal protections for workers, such as prevailing wage laws, safety regulations and the minimum wage laws.

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DEATH NOTICE

PALMER, STEPHEN, in Providence, R.I., U.S.A., February 14, 1982. Husband of Velma (Spencer) Palmer. Father of Paul, Stephen Jr. and Jonathan. Funeral services were held in Providence February 17th. Contributions may be sent to the Jane Brown Unit of R.I. Hospital, Eddy St., Providence, R.I., 02903 U.S.A.

Two-Sided Domino

Suppose the presidential tongue hadn't slipped. Asked at his latest news conference whether he was trying to undermine the leftist government of Nicaragua, President Reagan began to say, "Well, no, we're supporting them..." Then he realized that he was thinking of El Salvador.

Yet imagine that the United States was indeed trying to "support" Nicaragua as it emerges from revolution. Then El Salvador might not be such a nagging crisis. For it is the idea of tiny El Salvador following Nicaragua toward the Soviet camp that causes the acute domino distress.

Why not energetically try to befriend Nicaragua? That it is a leftist, revolutionary country should not automatically disqualify it for U.S. help. Herbert Hoover shrewdly mended fences with a one-party Mexico that many took to be godless and Bolshevik. Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower sustained Communist Yugoslavia during its break with Moscow. Ronald Reagan has sharply increased aid to the Marxist government of Zimbabwe and offered military supplies to China.

What precisely drives the U.S. enmity toward Nicaragua's junta? Americans have rightly objected to the Sandinista government's authoritarian impulses — the repeated threats of censorship and the persecution of opposition leaders (three of whom have finally been released from unjust imprisonment). But a spotty human and civil rights record, as the Reagan administration teaches, should be only one measure of national interest.

The administration has complained about Nicaragua's military buildup, its purchase (from Algeria) of Soviet tanks and its complicity in smuggling weapons through Honduras to guerrillas in El Salvador. But Nicaraguans deserve at least a hearing when they justify the buildup by citing U.S. bellicosity — and the training of hostile exiles on U.S. soil. They deny any major arms traffic to El Salvador and claim to have offered joint patrols with Honduras to counter any smuggling.

Nicaraguans also touch a chord when they complain of a proconsular arrogance by U.S. officials, whose sponsorship of tyranny in their country dominates their history in this century. They contend that they turned first to the United States for arms, but were rebuffed. They were also denied economic aid and blackballed when they applied for loans at development banks.

The young, radical leadership in Managua responded with defiance and has been voting with the Soviet bloc on key issues at the United Nations — thus compounding the irritation in Washington.

All of this exasperates the president, but it shouldn't exhaust his diplomacy. What must Nicaragua do to earn his understanding and help, if not trust? Let him say it directly. How much could it cost to woo Nicaragua to such a course?

The risk of failure may be great, but so might the payoff. The president's tongue might not be so liable to slip if El Salvador were only a problem and not also a domino.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan Winging It

We are not familiar with the particular CIA secret plan to drag the United States surreptitiously into the Vietnam War, to which a questioner referred at President Reagan's recent news conference. The principal secret plan we remember in connection with the Vietnam War was the one that candidate Richard Nixon was said to have had for ending it. That was in the fall of 1968. By the time the war did end seven years later, one could see why the plan had been kept secret.

But whether there was or wasn't some specific CIA secret plan of the kind mentioned at the news conference and whether it did or didn't resemble anything that is or isn't being contemplated for Central America now, we do wish the president had kept his extraordinary answer to the question secret. It rambled. It tripped. It did no one any good. If we'd had access to the rubber stamp, we'd have stamped the answer "classified."

This is an unfamiliar and uncomfortable position for First Amendment junkies, but the fact is, we think Mr. Reagan is talking too much at these news conferences — or, if not too much, then too loosely and too lightly.

Even granting that there is a great deal of disagreement among Americans concerning the facts of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, Mr. Reagan's "facts" were uncommonly unusual — which is to say bollixed.

The mixed-up history of the war that he provided put us in mind of the president's answer to a question about the Supreme Court's Weber decision at a news conference a couple of months ago. It was clear then (he said as much) that Mr. Reagan was winging it; as a result he and his assistants had to do a lot of backtracking and explaining. Presumably that will now happen with his garbles on U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Undeniably there is something engaging about a man in this lion's-den situation, earnestly and affably and unself-consciously voicing reflections in an attempt to argue or explain. But the result undermines Mr. Reagan's credibility something awful. It calls into question the basis of hundreds of decisions he has made. Improvising under such a barrage of questions is high-risk stuff. The president should stick to the script.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reclamation Rip-Offs

Question: To what government agency does the Reagan budget assign a proportionately larger increase than the 18-percent growth proposed for the Department of Defense? Answer: the Bureau of Reclamation, which is slated for a 23-percent increase. This is not good news. Rather, it is news of a decision to proceed with a very wasteful federal subsidy, but one that has great political resonance in the western United States. The budget figure itself represents a triumph of politics over budget-cutting principle.

The Bureau of Reclamation builds irrigation projects under a 1902 law designed to encourage small family farmers to settle the then empty and arid West. The law formally restricts the provision of federally subsidized water to farms of 160 acres or less, but for decades that limitation has been ignored.

Another requirement honored only in the breach is that users of the water repay the cost of the project. A recent General Accounting Office study of six of these "full repayment" plans found that the taxpayer subsidy in fact ranged from 92 to 98 percent. In one South Dakota project, for example, users will pay \$3.10 per acre-foot of water that costs \$131.50. In California's Westlands reclamation district — where the average farm is 2,400 acres and produces annual profits of almost half a million dollars — the government is providing water under a de-

ades-long, inflation-free contract for about \$10 per acre-foot. In neighboring areas water on the free market can cost 100 times that.

You might think that now that the West irrigates many of the fastest-growing parts of the country, a program designed to lure settlers would have outlived its purpose — and you would be right. The provision of an arid land's most valuable resource at a fraction of its real value not only milks the taxpayer of billions of dollars, but encourages flagrant waste of both water and money. Projects that flood as much good agricultural land as they irrigate would never be built if the money had to come from local funds. And today's flagrantly wasteful irrigation techniques would have long since gone the way of the gas guzzler if farmers were paying anything close to the real cost of their water.

Early last year Interior Secretary James Watt had some encouraging words to say about the need to stop reclamation rip-offs. But there was no follow-up to the tough rhetoric. The administration's "reform bill" — now supported by the western-dominated House Interior Committee — proposed that the limitation for federal subsidy be raised from 160 to 960 acres per farm. But while pricing reform languishes, and cuts in other programs reach the crisis level, reclamation will get a healthy boost next year.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Confusion in Bonn Coalition

The effect of German Chancellor Schmidt's egregious piece of stage-management over the vote of confidence lasted barely a day before it was largely canceled out by challenges from within his own ranks. Confusion within the coalition is worse compounded by the fact that the split is not one between the two government parties but runs clean down

the middle of each of them. In both SPD and FDP, the two wings seem determined on a ruthless public power showdown, irrespective of the losses it may cause. If the spate of party grassroots resolutions disavowing important elements of the government's policies does not die down before the SPD convention in April, Chancellor Schmidt's threat of resignation may come home to roost.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Feb. 20: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Provinces Vote

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia — The elections for the Duma held in the provinces show a large majority for the advanced parties. The members elected are chiefly Social-Democrats and Constitutional Democrats. The revolutionary parties have been defeated everywhere. Out of 100 elections announced the Monarchists and Octobrists have secured only 15 seats. Prince Lvov, one of the leaders of the Constitutional-Democratic party, has failed to secure election. No results have yet been received from Odessa, Warsaw or Astrakhan. At Warsaw the Jewish question led to disturbances and a number of people were killed and wounded. In Moscow the various Labor parties refused to vote.

1932: Irish Elections

PARIS — The editorial in the *Herald* reads: "The significant features of the general election in Ireland are the probable return of Eamon de Valera with the largest party in the new Dail, and the heavy increases in the Republican poll in a large number of constituencies. The separatist idea championed by de Valera, instead of losing ground, as was hoped when the constitution of the Free State was proclaimed 10 years ago, continues to make progress. The Fianna Fail leader has not changed his conception of a free Ireland, unfettered by ties with Great Britain. But enemies have died down, and the bitter spirit existing at the time of the struggle for independence has all but been exorcised."



The States' Poor Showing on Voting Districts

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Ever since President Reagan made his federalism initiative the centerpiece of his State of the Union address, a new topic has been added to the agenda of the political hot stove league: Can you trust the states to meet their responsibilities, if you give them the programs Reagan wants them to run?

I like the affirmative in that debate, in part because it is the unfashionable minority view among the Washington-oriented journalists, politicians and bureaucrats with whom I spend my time. The other reason for taking the affirmative is less frivolous. Over the years that I have traveled the political beat, I think there has been a steady and, at times, dramatic improvement in the competence and character of state government.

But recently, I have gone through a reporting experience that has made me wonder about that impression. With *Washington Post* researcher Marilee Schwartz, I did a detailed review of the way the states have been handling one of their more serious constitutional responsibilities: redrawing the lines for the congressional districts to reflect the population changes in the 1980 census.

The picture that emerges is not an ennobling one. It is, instead, a performance that hands ammunition to those who would argue that you'd better keep a federal hand on the controls of government, because you can't trust the states.

It is, perhaps, an unfair example, because nothing else in government is so crassly political — so subject to log rolling, horse trading and manipulation — as the process of drawing congressional voting-district lines. Still, it is 20 years since the Supreme Court, in its first affirmation of the principle of one-

person, one-vote, compelled the Tennessee legislature to redraw its grossly malapportioned districts. And the "reapportionment revolution" is cited by Reagan and a lot of us lesser federalism freaks as one major reason state government is now ready for new responsibilities.

The first thing we found was that the states are being almost casually laggard about their responsibilities. As of last weekend, with the campaign year of 1982 six weeks old, only 174 of the 435 members of the House of Representatives knew what the lines would be for their spring and summer primaries and the general election in November.

The first two primary states — Illinois and Texas — both had to extend their filing deadlines, because the districts were not set. Others face the same threat as partisan bickering delays their decisions.

Record Is Worse

The record of the state governments is actually worse than the naked numbers suggest. About one-quarter of the state legislatures have not passed a plan. Another quarter have their plans under challenge or have had them rejected by their governors or the courts.

Of the 27 states where lines are set for 1982, six only have one congressional representative, and two — Maine and Montana — have simply postponed the process until next year. California's 1982 lines won temporary approval from the state Supreme Court, but may have to be redrawn for 1984.

Take away the 55 seats in those nine states, and you find that only 115 district lines have really been drawn for the 1980s. Almost one-third of them — those in Colorado, Illinois and Missouri — were drawn by federal courts,

after the legislatures and governors were unable to agree on a plan.

The whole process has been marked by the naked application of political muscle: vetoes and threats of vetoes, and, of course, some wonderfully creative partisan gerrymandering.

The claim that the legislatures are sensitive to the interests or needs of the powerless — whether the minorities be political or racial — is hard to prove from the redistricting record. It is the courts that have protected center-city black representatives, particularly in Illinois and Missouri.

The Justice Department rejected the first North Carolina plan for drawing a fishhook around Durham County, where blacks have significant voting strength, in order to accommodate a nervous congressional incumbent. It sent the Texas plan back because it diluted Hispanic voting strength, and it blocked the Georgia plan for diminishing black voting strength.

Black organizations have complained that the districting plans passed in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi will reduce the chances of electing any black congressmen from those states in the 1980s, and all three are under scrutiny by the Justice Department.

The same Arkansas legislature that passed the law mandating the teaching of "creationism" (recently overturned in court as a violation of the "establishment" clause of the Constitution) passed a districting plan that the federal court threw out for failing to meet the 20-year-old population-equality standards. It leads you to suspect that whereas the Arkansas legislature cannot read the Constitution, neither can it count in thousands.

Come on, folks. You're making it tough to take federalism seriously.

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'Bottom-Up' Aid Is Needed for Rural Africa

By Ruth S. Morgenthau and Robert Hecht

WALTHAM, Mass. — Development experts are coming to recognize that the conventional "top-down" approach to African rural development, with large amounts of external assistance given by donor governments to African governments, has not yielded the hoped-for benefits.

Twenty years of Western aid to rural Africa present a discouraging record. Billions of aid dollars have poured into the continent, but as the World Bank admitted recently in a report on sub-Saharan Africa, per capita food production barely kept pace with population growth during the 1960s, and declined in the 1970s.

A more innovative "bottom-up" strategy for rural development, building upon local initiatives, greater use of village resources, and technology adapted to the actual conditions of peasant farming, needs to be tried as an alternative to the top-down approach. Bottom-up development can make better use of dwindling foreign aid.

In top-down projects, such aid is often squandered at the national level, where bureaucracies soak up resources, and money never reaches the intended rural areas. With the bottom-up approach, villagers' skills, tools and limited savings can be fully mobilized, and relatively small foreign aid contributions

flow directly into rural communities.

While top-down projects breed "dependency" among villagers, bottom-up development is designed to boost rural dwellers' self-reliance. When foreign specialists employed in top-down programs return home after several years, the projects often halt. By contrast, villagers and local staff recruited into bottom-up projects are more likely to sustain the development effort over the long run.

Many top-down projects also introduce technologies that are rejected by the villagers as too expensive, too risky or unproductive. The bottom-up development projects, researchers must work closely with the rural population, testing innovations in fields in order to find useful technical breakthroughs.

Bottom-up rural development has rarely been tried in Africa, even though there are numerous examples of this approach in Asia and Latin America.

In Asia, the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement of Sri Lanka, founded in 1958 by a science teacher inspired by Gandhi's teachings, encompasses nearly 3,000 villages and 10 percent of the population. Through its unusual voluntary work camps, bringing villagers together to build a road, school or clinic, the movement has

raised food production and improved nutrition.

Another key to its success is its strong organizational base, which unites and motivates villagers. Most top-down aid projects in Sri Lanka operate through government officials, viewed suspiciously by rural dwellers. Sarvodaya was innovative in enlisting the support of respected local Buddhist monks as project advisers.

In Latin America, Plan Puebla, 80 miles east of Mexico City, was launched in 1967 by teachers and scientists from the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center and from the nearby Chapingo agricultural college. Using methods appropriate to peasant farming in the surrounding arid mountainous region, and fostering well-organized cooperatives, Puebla rapidly achieved a threefold increase in maize yields for 50,000 peasant families.

Before the project began, the center had been recommending special high-yielding maize varieties that turned out to be susceptible to disease and drought in the Puebla area. By encouraging a return to selected varieties of the traditional maize, Puebla achieved larger harvests.

In 1979, leaders from Sarvodaya and Plan Puebla, along with African rural development specialists,

decided to pool their efforts to promote bottom-up projects in African countries facing severe food shortages. In an unusual example of concrete cooperation among developing countries, this group is starting village food-production projects in Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Mali.

The bottom-up approach faces many obstacles in Africa, including low official prices for food crops, which discourage farmers, inadequate national transport facilities and the escalating cost of fertilizer. The bottom-up approach alone is not a panacea for world hunger: Changes in the national and international economic environment are also needed.

Despite these difficulties, however, the bottom-up approach has a proven success record, and the industrialized countries can learn much from its practitioners about making aid effective. The members of Sarvodaya, Plan Puebla and similar groups have shown that they can make rural development happen not only in theory but also in practice, for themselves and their families in the villages.

Robert Hecht is a postdoctoral fellow and Ruth S. Morgenthau is a professor of political science at Brandeis University. They wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

Had he worked in Paris during the war? Boetticher answered yes. Had he worked for Alfred Rosenberg? On the seizure of Jewish property? Boetticher, agitated, said those were legal questions, said he would have to put it to him in writing. He said he would be unable to go to the North Carolina conference because he had injured his hand in an accident. A few hours later the sponsors received a cable from him to that effect.

Should we remember, and protest? We do not want political tests in scholarly enterprises. But after Hitler we should know that racism is evil of a special character. The Nazis wanted the world to forget. They wanted to mutilate history.

S.K. SAJJAD, Chaville, France.

To Protest Past — or Forget It?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — He is a German musicologist, a specialist on Schumann. Forty years ago, when the Nazis occupied Paris, he was an official there in charge of seizing art works, especially from Jews. He worked for Alfred Rosenberg, the Nazi racial theorist. He wrote about "the Jewish mentality" in music.

A few days ago, I learned that he was scheduled to speak in the United States at an international conference, sponsored by two American universities, on Mendelssohn and Schumann. Since then I have been trying to puzzle out the facts and the implications: Should he speak from a scholar's platform in the United States? Is it time to forget what happened 40 years ago?

The conference is to be held April 1-3 at the University of North Carolina and Duke University. It has a grant of \$10,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities — though it should be said that this speaker was not mentioned in the grant application. His name appears in the printed conference flier now circulating: Wolfgang Boetticher of Georg-August University, Göttingen, West Germany.

Boetticher published a lengthy dissertation on Schumann in 1941. He put stars next to the names of all Jews in the index. In the introduction he said references to comments by Jewish authors had been "subjected to prior scrutiny in the light of the Jewish mentality. They thus conform to the requirements of German science."

Mendelssohn, whose music was banned in Nazi Germany because of his Jewish origin, was a friend of Schumann's. In publishing the writings and diaries of Schumann, some scholars have complained, Boetticher cut admiring passages on Mendelssohn. Omitted were such phrases as "Mendelssohn was true in everything."

That much was known about Boetticher by the two principal organizers of the April conference, Assistant Professors Jon W. Finson of North Carolina and R. Larry Todd of Duke. Finson explained that Boetticher was a crucial figure because he had sole access to an important private collection of Schumann documents.

"The conference must deal with present reality," Finson wrote to a scholar who had questioned the invitation to Boetticher. "Modestly, Schumann scholars would be crippled without the sources under [his] control."

In a telephone interview Finson said that Boetticher's references to Jews in his 1941 dissertation could be seen as the result of implicit Nazi compulsion. "I don't applaud it," he said, "but I understand how somebody in the German university system could have been induced to do such a thing."

The sponsors said they had not known, until I told them, of references to a Wolfgang Boetticher in a Paris archive of Nazi documents. The archive describes him as a member of the general staff of Alfred Rosenberg, who was convicted and executed at Nuremberg. It says he worked on the plundering of valuable music and instruments in Paris.

One document in the archive is a note to the German high command defending the seizure of Wanda Landowska's collection of antique instruments, which had been seized by the Vichy French authorities. The note, from Boetticher, says in part: "The pianist is Jewish. She was born in 1878 in Warsaw and has Polish nationality. The property that we have seized cannot therefore be considered as French works of art. Besides, it will also be remembered that the Jewess Landowska is one of the many Jews who have been publicly known as enemies of Germany."

Another Boetticher note protests clearance by German censors of a French book that he says contains favorable references to Jewish composers. Yet another, from headquarters in Berlin, discussing administrative details of the property seizure, is addressed: "Dear Party Member Boetticher."

When I read those items to Finson, he said the sponsors of the conference would consider the question again, deeply. That proved unnecessary, after a telephone call to Boetticher from the New York Times bureau in Bonn.

Had he worked in Paris during the war? Boetticher answered yes. Had he worked for Alfred Rosenberg? On the seizure of Jewish property? Boetticher, agitated, said those were legal questions, said he would have to put it to him in writing. He said he would be unable to go to the North Carolina conference because he had injured his hand in an accident. A few hours later the sponsors received a cable from him to that effect.

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Letters

On El Salvador

I read with disgust of the forthcoming White House request to Congress for \$100 million for military and economic aid to El Salvador (HRT, Feb. 1). The continuing U.S. support of the murderous regime in El Salvador is almost beyond belief. It makes a mockery of America's protests about the comparatively mild military government in Poland. What ever happened to Christ's injunction that we should clean up our own act first, to put it in modern parlance? When any nation uses its own global ideological aims as justification for the support of the suppression of the people of another country whose only crime is that they protest their suppression, it is a disgrace. When it includes military aid and advisers who condone torture, and turns a blind eye to countless assassinations, as is the case in El Salvador (but not in Poland), it is a crime against humanity that is Hitlerian in nature.

SIR JOHN WHITMORE, London.

Mad Joyce Salute

Does anyone else remember when Mad magazine, awarding special licenses for celebrities years ago, gave one to Hugh Hefner for his Playboy "Philosophy" that entitled him to "feel like Frederick Nietzsche while sounding like Donald Duck"? I was forcibly reminded of that salute to absurd pretentiousness by Hugh Kenner's "Joyce's Wake" (HRT, Feb. 2), as sustained a piece of utter blather as has ever sullied your pages (George Will notwithstanding).

This centenary piece only demonstrates the disservice done this great artist by his professional cultists. Kenner tells us nothing about Joyce because he's too busy trying to show us how clever he is.

RICHARD R. BAKER IV, London.

+ \$249,750,000,000

In these days of inflation and \$100-billion deficits, the words "million" and "billion" have lost meaning to the individual seeking to balance his own meager budget. Witness the mistake of the headline writer (HRT, Feb. 3) who wrote "Questions on \$250 Million for U.S. Military," whereas the article spoke of \$250 billion. Would that headline were right — America would save more than enough to balance its budget.

KENNETH OKA, Abano Terme, Italy.

Needed Cooperation

After three years and much bitterness and suffering, India and Pakistan are at last trying to put aside all their differences and seek a permanent friendship. This will lead not only to much needed economic, social and cultural cooperation, but also to peace, prosperity and stability, which will save the subcontinent from outside dangers.

This is thanks to the ceaseless efforts of Gen. Zia and Mrs. Gandhi. And if they succeed in bringing the two neighboring countries together and bringing about a real

and lasting peace, they will deserve the Nobel Peace Prize.

Mrs. Gandhi and Gen. Zia, although often unjustly criticized in the world press, are the best leaders India and Pakistan ever had. They are both strong-willed, sincere and honest, and both are trying not only to heal the wounds of longtime colonialism, but also fighting much subversion, nepotism, corruption, overpopulation and misery. So let us all help them, so that the peace in the subcontinent will be an example for other warring nations.

S.K. SAJJAD, Chaville, France.

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

John Hay Whitney (1904-1982)

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C.S. (Nombres 17021218, 170111, rue Charles de Gaulle, 92211 Neuilly-sur-Seine, Tel. 947-12-43, Telex 617178 Herald, Paris Cedex 19, France. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer. U.S. subscription price \$25 yearly. Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1982 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. Circulation Postmark No. 34 21

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Feb. 19, 1963

	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	829.05	833.33	818.99	824.38
25 Trm	347.05	348.98	340.72	342.13
15 UTI	104.87	105.93	104.04	104.91
65 S&P	328.44	328.44	322.02	324.14

	NYSE		AMEX	
Volume	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
	71.34	69.38	4.30	4.72
	N.A.	2.40	N.A.	2.16

	Sales	Close	
AmerT&T	1,300,300	54 1/4	+
Masonite	1,291,400	26	+
Worncorn	653,400	58 1/2	+
	593,000	62 1/4	-

	High	Low	Close
Composite	—	—	65.43
Industrials	—	—	73.96
Transp.	—	—	32.76
Utilities	—	—	37.96
Finance	—	—	69.48

	High	Low	Close
Composite	114.58	112.33	113.22
Industrials	127.63	125.12	126.11
Utilities	31.84	30.94	31.69
Finance	14.20	13.98	14.07
Transp.	19.81	18.49	18.51

	Sales	Change
Wonga	\$77,400	20%
DomePrls	229,300	5%
SuperEas	157,900	24%
StephenChem	81,500	14
Alphand	81,900	24%
	73,100	18%

High 271.09 Low 268.44 Close 269.57

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales
Feb. 18	115,630	290,832
Feb. 17	124,006	290,009
Feb. 16	142,508	328,467
Feb. 12	128,344	226,864
Feb. 11	128,121	341,741

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

	High	Low	Close
Bonds	—	—	54.71
Utilities	—	—	54.35
Industrials	—	—	57.67

High	Low	Div.	in	5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Gr.
35P	16	CentHud	2.48	13.5	6	18	1734	1774	
25	124	CentILJ	1.94	15	6	30	1404	1444	
15	225	CentILJ	2.27	15	6	280	2234	2234	
129A	10	CentIPS	1.44	13.7	7	112	2114	2114	
404A	214	CentLEA	0.60	2.8	4	104	2134	2134	
				15	7	23	1234	1234	

17%	14	CVPIS	n2.12	14.	4	11	15%	15%
16%	6%	CentrDt				48	10%	10%
8%	6	EntryTl	J2	10.	5	80	7%	7
37%	25%	Convill		14.	5	20	25%	28%
17%	10	Crt-lead				8	11	10%
20%	17%	CossAir	.80	4.7	5	32.45	17%	d17
20%	15%	Chmpin	L48	9.6	10	700	15%	d15
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15%	2%	Chart	461	18.	232	944	914
11%	6%	Chart	pf1.65	7.4	75	1344	13
14%	11%	ChartFd	1.25	5.9	577	5814	58
39%	43%	Chase	1.48	15.	21	3544	4514
54%	44	Chase	pf4.75	15.	21	3544	2544
48	33	Chase	pf3.25	7.2	5	34	874
9%	74	Chase	40	8.1	4	544	5344
63	6%	ChmNY	4.32				2344

37%	14%	CNW	n	5	100	100%	100%
37%	14%	CHIAW		23	32	56%	53%
78%	14%	CHIAW			22	53%	52%
67%	18%	ChkPncT	2	14.11	68	14%	14%
24%	6%	ChkPncT	40	3.72	21	10%	10%
17%	6%	ChkPncT	1.52	4.4	14	34%	24%
46	26%	ChkPncT		19	27	59%	54%
15%	8%	ChkPncT	1.10	6.1	6	14%	17%

9%	25%	Chrys	pt	2.5	8	583	27	26%
27%	25	ChorCh	.84	9.7	7	78	26	27%
23%	26%	CinBell	2.72	14.7	7	28	15%	18%
14%	14	CinGE	2.10	15.	1	238	24	20
30	25%	CinG	pt 4	14.	1	220	30	25
35%	32	CinG	pt 4.75	3.1	9	142	31	22%
44%	32	CinMull	.72	6.3	6	2594	25%	34%
30%	31	CinHap	1.56					

5%	1st	Clasb	5.480	8.9	6	31	5%	5%
20%	2nd	Clarke	2.28	9.4	10	11-42	23%	23%
46%	3rd	ChCl	1.80	5.5	8	117	25%	29%
16%	13th	ChEl	2.16	15.	6	241	15%	15%
53%	44%	ChEl	577.54	16.	10	21710	47%	46%
9%	6th	Chesock	.80	7.7	7	79	7%	7%
14%	5th	Corux	.84	7.4	6	1193	11%	11%
				5.2	7	28	15%	16%

59%	25%	Cotzaron	1.80	6.1	2	30	30
58%	26%	Cati	1.83	7.5	5	1340	214
47%	30%	CocoCI	2.32	5.5	21	5	19
24%	14%	CocaN	s	7.2	1	1872	9%
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2%	1%	Colleen	1.20	6.9	9	1801	17%
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39	27%	ColGas	2.66	93	3	110	47%	47%
31	22%	ColGas	p15.48	12			48%	59%
37	31%	ColGas	2.80	18 T2	825	154	15	15
13%	14%	CSO	2.02	15			92%	92%
101	87%	CSO	pf 0.15,25	14		260	21%	19%
24%	16%	Combin	1.80	8.9	5	339	31%	31%
49%	38%	Combin	1.80	5.1	7	101	31%	25%
37	16	ComGas	s .34	14 T8			25%	25%

20%	1%	Qw	pf	1.48	7.5	19	18
19%	1%	Qw	pf	1.90	10	12%	12%
15	19%	Qw	pf	2	15	13	12
19%	15%	Qw	pf	2.37	15	14%	14
22%	15%	Qw	pf	2.67	14	28	45
31	21	Qw	pf	7.24	14	270	454
18%	12%	ComES		1.88	14	20	12%
47%	42%	ComES		2.30	6.8	314	60%

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21%	16	ConAgr	.84	4.1	8	92	25%
37%	23%	ComsMI	2.28	7.4	5	6	26
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29%	13%	CnmNG	2.28	14	5	30	14%
29%	17%	Convnc	.80	6.8	17	72	23
34%	35%	ConEd	3.34	9.9	5	1789	34
10%	3%	ConE	6	5.5	1	109	70%

40	21	Conf	p45.50	6.3	9	20	24	1
41	26	CnsPrt	1.52	6.3	4	26	24	0.5
42	43	CnsNG	3.76	6.3	10	42	24	0.5
43	18	CnsPw	2.44	15	465	16	16	1
44	26	CnPw	p45.50	15	210	28	2	2
45	40	CnPw	p77.72	15	270	47	2	2
46	23	CnPw	ot 4	16	27	24	2	2
47	23	CnPw	p45.98	15	2	2	2	2

16%	134	CnFw	172.43	15.	20	13%
13	3%	CnAir			78	3%
7%	4%	CnComp	.84	13.	12	6%
9%	7%	CnTc	of 1.25	15.	31.55	8%
31%	22%	CnTc	2.50	10.	5	25%
62	31%	CnK	PhA2.50	4.5	2	35%
46%	28	CnGrp	2.48	9.2	4	28%
				11.	13	13%

19%	19%	Contra	1.88	1.2	8	146	32
42%	24%	CRBETA	5.35	1.2	8	28	38
30%	20%	Cones	11.20	5.5	7	26	3
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55%	4%	Coop	1.92	5.5	7	244	49%
57	43	Coop	PT2.90	6.3	9	81	46%
44%	25%	CoopL	.30	3.0	9	80	27%
41	19%	CoopL	5.36	3.0	6	26	29%

14%	18%	11%	Corinth	2.22	5.2	8	233	46%
75%	44		CorMG	1.76	8.9	11	95	19%
20	17%		CorrBk	1	3.5	18	25	28%
36%	26%		Cowles	3.26	8.18	15	33%	
39%	27%		CoxStd			21	7	8%
8%	6%		Craig	1.60	5.7	8	37	20%
46%	27%		Crone			24	34	32%
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Yr	25%	25%	Crack	1.84	6.6	4	2	18%
1974	25%	25%	Crack	1.84	6.6	7	10	27%
77	25%	25%	Crack	2.30	9.4	10	77	24
1976	25%	24	Crack	2.43	15	10	36	36
78	25%	25%	Crack	1.84	5.5	5	11	25%
1977	25%	25%	Crack	1.84	4.7	8	22	18%
79	25%	25%	Crack	1.84	4.7	8	22	25%
80	25%	25%	Crack	1.84	4.7	8	22	25%

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	47%	32%	Deere	2	6.3	8	1677	35%
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1%	21	17%	Den/Inf	1.44	7.1	7.4	20%
2%	21½	22½	Den/Inv	.96	5.1	9	102
3%	18½	11½	Den/Plt	.68	5.5	13	30
4%	17	11½	Den/Sale	1.12	9.1	6	12%
5%	12½	18½	Den/Ed	1.60	18.	6	969
6%	46	55½	Den/E	p79.32	14.	220	567½
+ 1%	53½	23	Den/E	p77.68	17.	2440	66

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Reuters

Its statement said further detailed negotiations are needed, including government approval, if the terms are agreeable to the Ashtoro partners.

The statement said the scheme would involve selling gem diamonds, likely to constitute about 10 percent of output from the mine to De Beers. Gem sales would be subject to Ashton's right to retain diamonds for cutting in Australia.

Rio Tinto said De Beers has agreed, as a basis for future talks, that Ashton would receive the most favorable commission rate from the De Beers central selling organization.

Limited commercial output is expected start in second half of this year, subject to government approval of the mining and marketing proposals.

These developments are expected within

months of the beginning of commercial production at Argyle, it said.

Arts Travel Leisure

James Joyce, A Close-Up From Afar

by Waverley Root

PARIS — I should have known James Joyce, but never met him. True, it was not always easy to arrange to be received by Joyce. Hugh Ford wrote in "Published in Paris" that Joyce was shielded by his friends from "strangers, fans and members of the press." He seems to have overawed all those who did get in. Nobody dared call him anything but "Mr. Joyce," not even Sylvia Beach — except, Janet Flanner wrote, Djuna Barnes, a cheeky girl, who addressed him as "Jim" and got away with it.

Still, I had arrived in Paris in 1927, two years before the flood of Joyce admirers had reached its peak, according to Hugh Ford, who wrote: "By 1929, the aura of hero worship surrounding James Joyce... had reached colossal proportions. Even for the most intrepid among the Montparnasse literati catching a glimpse of the 'great man' demanded careful timing and considerable perseverance; and an actual meeting with Joyce was almost as difficult to obtain as an invitation to Gertrude Stein's salon."

I assume that I could have been presented to Joyce if I had tried. The three editors of the magazine "transition" who (after Sylvia Beach, of course) might almost be described as having Joyce in their charge were, when I reached Paris, Eugene Jolas, Elliot Paul and Robert Sage. Jolas had been working on the Paris Tribune until shortly before I joined its staff, but had left to give all his time to "transition"; however he dropped in at the office every few days. Paul and Sage were then working on the paper. I have no doubt that any of them would have arranged for me to meet Joyce if I had asked them. Why didn't I ask?

Primarily, it was because I have always been reticent about intruding on hard-working persons with no real reason for taking up their time except curiosity — to gape at them in somewhat the same spirit as that in which one goes to look at strange animals in the zoo. Was

it perhaps also because I feared that I might find a giant in literature disappointingly human in scale, seen face to face? The idea of walking into an ordinary apartment and being told that a gentleman in a business suit like one's own was James Joyce seemed a little like rounding a corner and bumping into Rabelais. I find that in a book review of Ezra Pound's "Guido Cavalcanti Rime" written about that time I referred to "that great medieval contemporary, James Joyce." I wonder what I meant by that?

There remained the possibility of running into Joyce by accident, but the accident never happened. At one time he used to eat at the Chopin Danton, at the bottom of the rue de l'Odéon, just off the boulevard Saint-Germain; so did I. He used to eat also at a restaurant at the northeast corner of the rue Jacob and the rue des Saints-Pères, whose name I have forgotten; so did I. But our dining hours must have been different, for I never saw him in either.

Of course most of my dinners were taken on the Right Bank, at Gillette's, across the street from the office, where we Tribune staffers liked to eat together. None of his cronies "transition" and the Paris Tribune ever dared bring him there, although its grime and careless disregard for hygiene presented no disadvantage for a man who, like Joyce, couldn't see very well.

I think my feeling about James Joyce at that time could not have been far short of that of Jack Kahane, founder of Paris' Obelisk Press, who would inquire, not entirely facetiously, when he entered Sylvia Beach's workshop: "Where's God?"

My fascination with James Joyce had begun when I first read "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man," a minor masterpiece, perhaps a perfect minor masterpiece: I am trying to recall a flaw in it, but I am not succeeding. Then came the sledgehammer blow of "Ulysses," the major masterpiece. I acquired it tentatively, when a friend returning from Paris smuggled a copy into New York for me. I devoured it entire in three nights, which, considering its length, meant that it didn't let me sleep much. Sylvia Beach once called it "the most difficult book in the world," but if she meant by that the hardest to read, I can only say that I didn't find it so. It drew me on, irresistibly, I suspect because I didn't fight it. I let it seduce me.

It seems to me that many persons think "Ulysses" difficult to read because they have been told it is difficult to read, and they go at it accordingly in a fashion which makes it so. There are a few sections which might be called so technically difficult — the question and answer chapter, perhaps, or the one in which he progresses by paraphrase through the changing styles of the English language, and is obliged to parody the turgid prose of early English.

But other chapters which are often described as hard to understand — that of the interlocking wanderings through Dublin, the musical section which announces its themes before developing them, or the Nighttown scene — will take care of themselves, I think, if you do not try to understand them. Just read through them effortlessly, and Joyce will lead you through the meanderings of his mind. Forget about the exact meaning of "indefinite modality of the visual" or "agrabite of inwiv"; it doesn't matter if you do not fit a precise literal meaning to every word. At a first reading you will not take in everything anyway; the text is too rich. I still find new beauties, unperceived before, each time I read "Ulysses," and I have read it at least half a dozen times in English and three times in French. — In French because the translation is a masterpiece, too, which succeeds in preserving all the puns and plays on words, all the intricate effects which Joyce has employed in English. (True, it took four persons to translate it: two Frenchmen, Auguste Morel and Valéry Larbaud, and two speakers of English, Auguste Morel and Joyce himself.)

When I first read "Ulysses" I had no suspicion of the Greek skelton enclosed in its sheathing of flesh — such hidden devices, for instance, as the attribution to each chapter of its own characterizing color, but they scored their effect all the same, subconsciously or unconsciously.

Continued on page 9W

Peering Through Paint Into Truth

by Susan Lumsden



Maurizio Seracini in his laboratory in Florence.

Be It Never So Humble, The \$5-Million House

by Nancy Mills

LOS ANGELES — Lady Rothermere is selling. She thought Los Angeles would be a fun place to live, more fun than any place else she has lived: New York, England, France and the Caribbean. So in 1980 she bought a songwriter's house on the top of a hill overlooking this city for \$2 million.

Since the place wasn't exactly to her taste, she spent \$1 million on refurbishments, turning it into an English stately home. But then, said to say, she found Los Angeles dull and spent just a few months in her hilltop castle. So now she's selling, and she's asking \$3 million.

What kind of house could be worth \$5 million? Well, for one thing, Elizabeth Taylor used to live here, although that was at least 25 years ago when the house was a mere two rooms. Now "Summitridge," as it is known in the real estate trade, has more than a dozen rooms and six baths, plus servants' quarters. It can happily accommodate someone "with a large family or lots of guests and who has a lot of money," says real estate agent Mimi Styne, who is handling the transaction. She's also authorized to rent the house for \$23,000 a month.

This is Styne's second go-round with "Summitridge," and she expects that the buyer will again be European. She sold it to Lady Rothermere two years ago when it belonged to Jerry Herman, the Broadway lyricist and composer ("Hello Dolly" and "Mame").

Herman had put in a lot of his own refinements. For instance, he shifted the half-moon swimming pool from the side of the house to the secluded front, amid the pine trees. That way sunbathers could gaze out over all of Los Angeles as well as the Pacific Ocean without having to move more than an eye muscle.

Lady Rothermere, who is married to the proprietor of the London Daily Mail, liked the new poolside and simply added a gazebo nearby. That was just the start. She also rebuilt three-quarters of the main house and added a gallery to connect the two guest suites (two bedrooms plus one sitting room each), the master suite, the billiard room and the living-dining room.

She installed skylights in each room, a tented ceiling in her bedroom and padded, fabric-covered walls in a number of the rooms. In the gallery (hall to you, pickers), Lady Rothermere's interior designer, Tony Coughly, arranged for a hand-painted ceiling of blue sky, white clouds, trees and the occasional bird and squirrel.

Although the house has a gymnasium, complete with sauna, a swimming pool and a Jacuzzi, there is, alas, no tennis court. Lady Rothermere is not a tennis enthusiast. She also wanted to maintain the rustic look of the one-story wood-frame house.

To take maximum advantage of the outdoors, she requested that each room have a separate outside entrance. But for safety she installed an extensive electronic security system. Every door and window in the house is wired. Panic buttons connect occupants instantly with paramedics or the police. At night two mammoth guard dogs roam the 1.86-acre property; if you're buying, the dogs are optional extras.

"The security system cost millions," allows one of Styne's associates. But in a neighborhood that is home to such celebrities as Richard Harris and Janet Leigh, with Sammy Davis Jr. just down the hill, one can't be too careful.

"Summitridge" is in "The Post Office" area of Beverly Hills. Here, house prices range from a couple of hundred thousand on up. Beverly Hills, Bel Air and Holmby Hills (the neighborhood between the first two) offer some of the most expensive real estate in the world. Movie-star tour buses cruise up and down the steep, winding roads, bypassing homes owned by lesser folk.

"Summitridge" has been for sale for several months now, and Styne says she has shown it to just four potential buyers. "The housing market is a lot slower than it was two years ago," she admits. "Then I showed the house about 20 times before it was sold. It took three months and there were three offers."

don't think the market will drop much further," Styne adds. "So this is the time to buy. House prices in Los Angeles have tripled in the last six years."

If Lady Rothermere's house is a little on the high side, Styne can show you a nine-room residence near Rodeo Drive that comes complete with 1976 Silver Shadow Rolls-Royce for only \$3.75 million. If, on the other hand, \$5 million sounds too cheap, Styne is handling an \$8-million house in Bel Air. Just give her a call.

sympathy and support for compensation," said one wife, adding that there is a real dilemma in deciding who should get what. (If a marriage dissolved, the Foreign Service wife formerly was entitled to no benefits. But in 1980, the State Department gave divorced spouses who were married at least 10 years a pro rata share of annuity and survivor benefits.)

"The pay ethic," wrote Laingen in the study, "has become, in our society, the only viable form of recognition for work performed by both men and women." She pointed out that some countries recognize the wife's role through financial compensation and added that she feels more wives would choose to be partners rather than pursue an outside career if the wife was "given a salary of her own — not a share of her husband's salary as the Yugoslavs do — as recognition of her as an individual in a role with its own identity and worth."

Although the State Department now encourages wives to find outside careers, it still does little "to enhance and dignify the natural resource of the traditional partnership," Laingen continued.

"Just because the wife may not be trained and paid, just because some wives hate the work and do not consider it important, just because the chores are nebulous and hard to nail down on a résumé, just because the Department chooses to ignore her role as a fact of Foreign Service life, does not mean that the special role of the wife does not exist."

The study is available for \$4.50 from the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20057; tel: (202) 625-3784.

LORENCE — When Maurizio Seracini returned home to Florence in 1974 with a degree in bioengineering from the University of California at San Diego, he began studying medicine with the intention of applying his U.S. technology to modernize Italian hospitals.

Then, by chance, Seracini ran into two familiar Americans, Dr. Carlo Pedretti and Travers Newton, who were in Florence on a Smithsonian grant and a hunch that a lost Leonardo fresco, "The Battle of Anghiari," was underneath a Vasari fresco in the Palazzo Vecchio. What they needed were some magic cameras to see through the Vasari, and Seracini was recruited to develop the machinery. He says it was the first such interdisciplinary study in Italy.

Today, at age 35, Seracini operates the first independent diagnostic laboratory for art in Italy. Scientific equipment has long existed in the Italian art world, but it was frequently scattered, like the scientists, in government laboratories from Rome to Venice. Seracini's modern, integrated and portable laboratory, Electronics, Diagnostics and Technology, has five employees in its headquarters on the medieval piazza della Signoria: a chemist, a physicist, an art historian, a consulting restorer and the engineer, Seracini. It seems a happy marriage of his Florentine culture and American education.

The Leonardo fresco provided an inconclusive but auspicious beginning. Using thermography and ultrasound, Seracini and scientists from the University of California proved there was an extra layer of plaster beneath the Vasari fresco that could well be the lost Leonardo. Civic and personal politics postponed the search, but Seracini's initiative had caught the qualified attention of the curatorial world in Florence. Other assignments followed: the Masaccio frescoes in the Brancacci Chapel, works by Leonardo, Lippi and Verrocchio in the Uffizi Gallery and even next door in the piazza della Signoria, where Seracini discovered the facade of a 13th-century church hidden behind that of an 18th-century palazzo, thanks to thermovision.

Thermovision is only one of Seracini's tools. The process — which traces different heat patterns in the human body, principally in the detection of cancer — also reflects heat patterns emanating from different building materials. The denser and older they are, the greater the heat. Ultrasound — which can show the position, shape and sex of unborn babies — can also indicate the depth of a work of art by emitting different sound waves.

Seracini's main tools in analyzing painting on canvas are radiography and reflectography. Through an infrared camera, reflectography gives an instant image of the underlying design, corrections or "pentimenti," and signatures. X-ray allows better penetration of some pigments; mainly, it shows the parts added or subtracted in previous restorations. If the varnish is particularly thick, an ultra-violet lamp is used to reveal missing parts. (A painting more than 50 percent restored, particularly the faces and hands, has a decidedly diminished value and an increased restoration risk.)

Other, less-major, tests involve the use of sodium light, macrophotography, microphotography and stratigraphy (showing different layers), which can all help pinpoint the state and source of a painting. The final clincher is the chemical test that reveals the age of the pigment and therefore the painting.

Is all this work necessary? Seracini explains: "Restoration without analysis is like surgery without X-rays. Certainly, it can be done, but the risk of error is so much greater not knowing exactly what lies beneath the surface of the skin, or in my case, the painting or building. A restorer can restore but he must know why the painting is deteriorating. Otherwise it would be like giving a pill to reduce a fever without checking why the patient has a fever. It might work, but it also might result in death."

Leonardo's "Last Supper" is an example of bad restoration that has led to further deterioration. With today's scientific expertise, restorers of that fading fresco in the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan would have understood the work differently and therefore restored it differently. Seracini's tests showed that the somber colors believed to be original were caused by candle smoke, city grime and the humid breath of admirers through the centuries. Restorers' pigment just intensified the corrosive action; the current restorer, Pinin Brambilla, has now had it all removed to find gay garlands of fruit and flowers, an apostle originally without a beard and another one looking in an entirely different direction.

Another example is Botticelli's "Primavera," a painting in allegedly good repair. Its restoration for the current 400th anniversary of the Uffizi Gallery was based on Seracini's analysis, which considerably changes art historians' evaluation of Botticelli as a limited linear painter. "It's like a new flight into space," says Umberto Baldini, head of the Florentine Laboratorio di Restauro, which did the final cleaning and repairing of the celebrated dancing maidens. There's a horizon now, a whole landscape to see beyond the old brown background. Botticelli now has a lightness and suppleness that we never thought he had."

Seracini's scientific studies have not only upset some concepts, but also unveiled a few mysteries. A case in point is Titian's portrait of Francesco della Rovere, Duke of Urbino, in the Pitti Palace. Using radiography and reflectography, Seracini discovered the head of a beautiful woman painted underneath the beard of the duke. Why did Titian suddenly paint over what promised to be a handsome portrait? Was it for reasons of state, love or money?

Despite such discoveries, not all restorers agree on the value of Seracini's equipment. Christian Snyder, a Dutch-born artist who has restored about 3,000 works of art during his 30 years in Florence, uses only his eyes, brushes and sometimes an ultraviolet lamp. "A restorer can tell if a painting has been previously restored just by holding it up to the light," he says. The crackle will be much tighter than in the unrestored parts, where it has widened and deepened with time. And every period has a different type of craquelure, according to the paint used at the time. A good restorer knows this.

"Furthermore, this business of finding priceless paintings three deep on the same canvas occurs once in about 10,000 times and personally has never happened to me. Great art is always recognizable. You can never imitate it."

Great art, like that of Titian, Botticelli and Leonardo, has usually been in responsible, if

scientifically limited, curatorial hands for centuries. The sector that really stands to benefit from Seracini's laboratory could well be the private one that has escalated art market prices. Even in Italy, with its abiding connoisseurship, there is a frightening level of ignorance to go with a lot of new money begging, often badly, to be invested. According to Seracini, it's all a matter of *figura*, or appearances.

"A buyer doesn't know what to ask about a painting. He doesn't know his rights and above all, he doesn't want to pass for nouveau riche. He and his wife get all dressed up to go to an auction or an antique dealer on bended knee. In no other field would anyone invest so much money with no knowledge and without at least a guarantee of the age of the object. Even for expensive dental work, people would get a second opinion. These days, real old masterpieces are so rare that most things on the market are either stolen or false."

Rather than go to court and lose face over a fake, the buyer usually settles for some money back from the dealer. Often he tries to sell the object with the false pedigree offered by the dealer. The rise is thereby perpetuated when a few simple laboratory tests would probably have settled the question at the outset. A few weeks ago, one buyer did bring his prospective purchase to be analyzed. Instead of being the lesser Renaissance masterpiece promised, the painting turned out to be not more than 50 years old. When the client declined the 36,000,000-lire (\$30,000) purchase, the dealer accused Seracini of interfering in the business and threatened him with considerable unpleasantness.

Generally, dealers are legitimately wary of Seracini's lab because they know that faking is an old and expert game first played by the ancient Egyptians and indulged in even by Rubens and Michelangelo. Giorgio Astronomi, a dealer in Via Maggio, Florence's stately antique row, illustrates the point with a large portrait of St. Sebastian, in the style of Guido Reni, hanging in his shop. The dramatic light and shadow technique of the baroque master is there, but no signature or documentation anywhere suggests that Reni had done that variation of St. Sebastian. Was it Reni, a student in his workshop or an admiring contemporary?

"When a fake is as old as the original, only the expert human eye can tell the source," Astronomi says. "And then, two experts often disagree. In 25 years in the business I've been wrong only four or five times. How do you explain that? It's knowledge and experience, but it's also instinct and a feeling for what the artist was trying to express. How do you explain love at first sight between a man and a woman? These things are not to be explained by science."

Whatever the abuses and gaps of science, Seracini's oedipal dream is to systematically record art in an international computerized catalog. "If color photographs can be sent from the moon," he says, "surely there can be a computerized catalog of works of art seen with a scientific eye."

"The best possible color images are necessary to make comparison easier. No two people will ever describe a painting or piece of sculpture in the same way. Words are inadequate to convey ideas about art. Better the images, in ultraviolet, infrared or X-ray, whatever is required to explain a point. Italy is the biggest hospital in the world for art. It would seem logical to start here."



X-ray of Titian shows hidden portrait.

Laos Opening To Tourists

by Paul Vogle

BANGKOK — Laos, virtually sealed since the Communist defeat of U.S.-backed forces in Indochina seven years ago, will be opened soon to tourists in an effort to gain foreign currency, a Laotian Embassy official here says. He calls the decision "part of our five-year economic plan."

Business sources in Bangkok say they have contracted to promote package tours to neighboring Laos. A Thai government official says Thailand has agreed to permit the tours to pass through Bangkok, despite occasional friction with Vientiane, the administrative capital of Laos.

The proposed tours will visit only the capital city of Vientiane and the former royal capital of Luang Prabang, a complex of palaces and pavilions in a mountain valley. The visits will be guided.

With some 3 million inhabitants, Laos is governed by the Communist-backed Pathet Lao, which took control in August, 1975, after deposing King Savang Vatthana. He still lives in Laos but is believed to be a political prisoner.

Laos depends almost entirely on foreign support for its languid economy, with most of the aid coming from East Europe. Vietnam supplies security forces, estimated by Western analysts to stand at about 40,000 men.

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Diplomats' Wives: Foreign Service Or Servitude?

by Deborah Ward Fleck

WASHINGTON — Before Penelope Laingen was married to a Foreign Service officer, L. Bruce Laingen, she was a research analyst for the FBI and for Johns Hopkins University. But she chose family first and for 20 years shared her husband's career, serving with him in Karachi, Kabul and Valletta while raising three sons.

In 1957 she received as a wedding gift a copy of "The Diplomat's Wife," which described the job of a U.S. Foreign Service wife: "Besides making a home, rearing a family and strengthening her husband's morale, [she] is to help him make friendly contacts with the people among whom she is stationed. [Her] collaboration is an important factor in the maintenance of our foreign relations."

As she wrote in an essay in 1980, without even mentioning her role while her husband was held hostage in the embassy in Iran, "the partnership of marriage within the Foreign Service context was... a career in itself." She explained that she "went overseas with a great deal of idealism and a sense of pioneering," believing she was fully recognized as an essential part of the Foreign Service.

Today, however, many Foreign Service wives believe such recognition is lacking. Perhaps as a result, their idealism and enthusiasm are waning, and more overseas assignments are being resisted. Said Laura Beth Sherman, wife of diplomat Harvey Feldman, "There are a growing number of women, and a rare man,

who are tired of shuffling from country to country as someone's dependent."

Unless more attention is given to the role of the wife, not only the image but the effectiveness of the Foreign Service will suffer — such was the consensus of 25 members of both the U.S. and foreign diplomatic community who participated in a symposium called "Diplomacy: The Role of the Wife," organized and conducted by Martin Hatz, who heads Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy.

He held the symposium because he believes "the case study method of looking at problems of diplomacy yields constructive results," as he wrote in the introduction to the published findings of the symposium. The study was widely distributed and a follow-up conference drew representatives from about 20 foreign embassies. Requests for both the publication and the transcript keep arriving at the Georgetown institute.

Hatz received essays not only from American wives but also from wives of European diplomats, including Wendelgard von Staden, who was a West German diplomat who gave up her career to become the wife of another diplomat. At first, she said, she felt the West German Foreign Service took the diplomatic wife's work for granted, but now she is impressed with the way the diplomatic community has accepted the progress women have made in combining their own careers with diplomatic life.

"Diplomacy, this great art of interpretation across frontiers... would simply have to adapt to the new age that has created a new species of wives," she wrote.

Martine Jore-Lagat, the wife of a French attaché, was divorced and then pursued her own diplomatic career. "Women can be career diplomats," she wrote. "What they still need to learn is how to be a happy, successful and fulfilled diplomat's wife. This may be possible in a world where the practice of diplomacy will itself be redefined with women in mind, possibly by women."

Other contributors include Christiane van Briesen, a West German journalist, Josefina de Perez-Chiriboga of Venezuela, Mariko Kitahara of Japan and Giuseppina Pietromarchi, president of the Italian Association of Diplomatic Wives.

The role of the diplomatic wife is still changing, many participants emphasized. "As more and more women enter the job market (now about 50 percent) and intend to stay there, [traditional] attitudes will perform metamorphoses," said Margaret Sullivan. "Increasingly our society is moving toward independent, individual, employment-related prime identities for men and women whether or not they are married," she continued. Sullivan, served with her husband in Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Cebu City and Freetown while maintaining a career as a writer and a painter, and raising four children.

She wrote that "I never really know what to put in the space following 'profession,' but I'm frequently tempted to enter 'Foreign Service wife.' In part, this is because I see it as a demanding profession, one I have practiced with mixed feelings for nearly a quarter century."

One major issue addressed by many participants involves financially compensating wives for diplomatic work. "There's a great deal of

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Burgkapelle, Hofburg, Schwanenhaus — Feb. 21 and 28: Mass, Vienna Boys Choir and members of the Hofmusikensemble.
•Funktions, Grosser Sendesaal (tel: 6595/0) — Feb. 21: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Karl Etti conductor, Roswitha Kanderer violin (Haydn, Stravinsky, Mahler).
•Shostakovich (tel: 5374/3555) — Feb. 20, 21 and 28: "Macbeth," Feb. 21 and 28: "The Masked Ball," Feb. 21 and 28: "Don Carlos."

BEELGIUM

ANTWERP, Vlaanderen Opera (tel: 031/33.13.23) — Feb. 21: "The Magic Flute," Feb. 27: "Tristan und Isolde."
BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 412.50.45) — Through Feb. 27: "Art Treasures from China," exhibition.
Feb. 22: Washington National Symphony Orchestra, Metislaw Rostropovich conductor (Wagner, Schumann, Stravinsky).
•Théâtre Royal du Parc (tel: 511.41.47) — To March 14: "School for Scandal" (Sherridan).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04), Royal Shakespeare Company — Feb. 20, 22 and 23: "The Merchant of Venice."
•Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61) — Feb. 20 and 23: "The Marriage of Figaro," Feb. 23 and 26: "The Flying Dutchman."
•Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace Road, SW1 — To Feb. 28: "Cassino: Paintings, Drawings and Etchings."
•Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.32.03) — Feb. 20: "Folk Spectacular" with The Spinners, Alistair Anderson, Jonathan Cohen, Royal Scottish Central Dance Society, Green Ginger and others.
•Serpentine Gallery — To March 7: "Ger van Elk" exhibition.
•Grand Palace Hotel — Feb. 21: Antiques Fair (tel: 821.13.13). Exhibitions — Feb. 24-April 4: "Lionel Constable," To March 28: "Meridith Frampton," retrospective. To April 12: "Landscape," To June 27: "Turner and the Sea."
•Theatre Royal (tel: 930.98.32) — "Hobson's Choice," Penelope Keith, Anthony Quayle.
•Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41) — Feb. 21: John Williams, Piano and Gerald Garcia guitars.

FRANCE

LYONS, Auditorium Maurice Ravel (tel: 7871.05.73) — Feb. 20, 22 and 25: "The Barber of Seville," Feb. 23, 24 and 26: "Le Couronnement de Poppée" (Monteverdi).
PARIS, Cartoucherie, Vincennes (tel: 374.24.08) — Through Feb. 27: "Richard II," Théâtre du Soleil.
•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 377.12.33) — To April 19: "Jackson Pollock," retrospective.
•Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10) — To April 26: "17th-Century French Paintings in U.S. Collections."
•Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 723.61.27) — To Mar. 28: "Jacques Dubouché and his Photographers Friends," exhibition.
•Musée du Louvre (tel: 360.13.26) — Exhibitions — To Aug. "Le XVIème siècle Florentin au Louvre," To June 7: "Le collectionneur de Casteau d'Orsay," To June 7: "George's Anglican Church" (tel: 720.22.51) — Every Monday: "Half Hour of Music" (organ, harpsichord, piano, chamber music recitals).
•Théâtre des Champs-Élysées (tel: 723.61.77) — Feb. 20: "Roméo and Juliet," Portuguese National Ballet. Feb. 24-28: Polish National Ensemble.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Hong Kong Arts Festival (tel: 523.05.73) City Hall, Concert Hall — Feb. 20: Cleveland Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor (Bernstein, Barber, Copland, Gershwin). Feb. 22-26: London Festival Ballet (program includes "Sanguine Fan," "Miraculous Mandarin," "Hercules" and "Les Sylphides") City Hall Theatre — Feb. 20-24: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Pringle), Judi Dench, Michael Williams. Shouen Theatre — Feb. 20-24: "Noel and Gertrude" (Morley).

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.72.41) — Feb. 21: "Werther," Georges Prêtre conductor. Feb. 20: "Carmen," Georges Prêtre conductor.
GENOVA, Teatro Comunale dell'Opera (tel: 010/54.77.92) — Feb. 21: "Falstaff," Alberto Erede conductor.
MILAN, Piccolo Teatro (tel: 56.64.18) — Through April: "The Good Woman of Suzhou" (Brecht), Giorgio Strehler director.
ROME, Auditorium del Foro Juliano (tel: 654.37.26) — Feb. 20: Marcello Panni conductor (Mozart, Mozart, Stravinsky).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan (tel: 828.21.17) — Feb. 20-22: "Le Traviata" (Verdi), Japan Opera Foundation, Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Franco Ferrara conductor, Ameko Azuma, Hiroko Motomiya, Kiyoshi Igarashi.
•Ohta Memorial Museum (tel: 403.08.80) — To Feb. 24: "Ukiyo-E Exhibition," woodblock prints (Hiroshige and Kuniyoshi).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw, Grote Zaal (tel: 718.81.45) — Feb. 26: "Les Femmes d'Alger," Felicity Lott soprano (Dvořák, Britten).
•University of Amsterdam, Geologisch Instituut (Nieuwe Prinsengracht 30) — To March 26: "Charles Darwin" exhibition.

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Museo Picasso (tel: 319.69.02) — To Feb. 28: "Picasso Retrospective," to celebrate the centenary of his birth.
•Opera del Liceo (tel: 222.83.70) — Feb. 21: "Tosca," Daniel Lipton conductor.
LAS PALMAS, Teatro Pérez Galdós — "XVII Opera Festival" — Feb. 24, 26: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Théâtre de Carouge, rue Joseph-Girard 13 — To March 7: "Death of a Salesman" (Miller).
•Conservatoire (tel: 28.72.33) — Feb. 25: Quatuor Tabac (Haydn, Schubert, Brahms).
•Eglise Luthérienne (pl. du Bourg-de-Four) — Feb. 26: J. Delor organ (Bach, Buxtehude, Schütz).
•Mairie de Satigny (tel: 28.72.33) — Feb. 21: Mauro Loggervio violin (Mozart, Brahms, Schubert).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Asia Society (725 Park Ave.) — To Feb. 28: "Eight Dynasties of Chinese Painting," exhibition ranging from the eighth to the 18th century.
•Cooper Hewitt (tel: 860.68.98) — To April 30: "City Dwellings and Country Seats: Robert Adam and His Style," exhibition.
•Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.09) — To Mar. 21: "Kandinsky in Munich: 1896-1914," exhibition.
•Japan House (tel: 832.11.55) — To March 14: Exhibition of Asian art from the Idemitsu Museum of Art.

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 41.44.49) — Feb. 21: "Don Giovanni."
•Philharmonie (tel: 83.40.94) — Feb. 22: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Puccini).
FRANKFURT, Deutsch-Italo-Amerikanisches Gesellschaft — To March 5: "Miro Graphics," exhibition.

Sharps and Flats

JAZZ, ROCK AND POP

COPENHAGEN, Club Montmartre (tel: 11.46.67) — Feb. 22: Kevin Coyne Band. Feb. 23: Charles Toller Quartet. Feb. 24: Sam Rivers.
•Gammel, Jazz Express (tel: 339.87.22) — To Feb. 28: Ruby Braff.
•Korner's Jazz (tel: 439.07.47) — To March 6: Clifford Jordan Quintet and Cecil Taylor.
MONTREUX, Switzerland, 13 Exiles — To Feb. 28: Vera Loe.
PARIS, Club St. Germain (tel: 223.51.09) — Every night: Rhoda Scott.
•Théâtre Odeon Montparnasse (tel: 222.16.18) — Feb. 23-28, Sunday: Jacques Golden Gate Quartet.

Cactus Charley (tel: 562.01.77) — Country and Western music on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday nights.
TOKYO, Shibuya Kokaido — Feb. 20: Robert Fick.
•Koséi Nishida Kokaido Hall — Feb. 20: The Oscar Peterson Big 4 with Joe Pass, Niels Pedersen and Martin Drew. On Feb. 21 the group plays at the Shibuya Kokaido, and on Feb. 23 at the Nakano Sun Plaza Hall.

ON TOUR, Barclay James Harvey — In March, Feb. 23, Berlin, Feb. 25 and 26, London.
•Barry Manilow's concert tour has been cancelled due to illness, but concert officials state that tickets will be valid when the concert is rescheduled.
— Frank Van Brakle

Restaurant review

Homage to Eating in Catalonia

by James M. Markham

FIGUERAS, Spain — From the highway leading south from the French border, the unadorned Hotel Restaurant Ampurdán in Figueras hardly looks like one of the best places in Spain to eat. An ordinary four-story concrete structure facing the road, it is the kind of anonymous, institutional-looking establishment that practically urges the traveler farther down the highway toward the exotic beach or mountain top that may be his destination. This is a classic instance of appearances deceiving, as this correspondent, the Michelin and Gault-Millau gastronomic guides and three generations of faithful customers can attest.

"There are only two ways to eat, good and bad, and there we shall eat very well," declared a Catalan friend, introducing me to the family-run Ampurdán. We ate fantastically well, and since then I have been back several times.

The Ampurdán's spacious, unpretentious dining room seats about 120, and on weekends at lunch and dinner the place is packed with a mix of French and West German travelers on their way south, other French people who have popped across the border, knowing good food and good prices are to be found in the picturesque town of Figueras, which is the birthplace of the Surrealist artist Salvador Dalí.

The windy Ampurdán region of Catalonia sits like a bump in the northeasternmost corner of Spain, and it is exceptionally rich in vegetables, livestock and fish from the Mediterranean. Even in humble farmhouses of the rolling interior, women are known for cooking well, and proximity to France has kept the area's chefs apprised of the latest nuances in sophisticated cuisine there.

Toward the end of the Spanish Civil War, in 1939, a 9-year-old boy from Figueras, Josep Mercader, went to the frontier town of Port Bou to work in a restaurant. These were hungry times, and the youth's motive was simple: employment in a kitchen would enable him to eat. After the war he found work in commercial kitchens in Barcelona, and upon learning

the trade did stretches in Switzerland and Britain.

By the late 1950s Mercader had accumulated some savings, and in 1961 he opened the Hotel Restaurant Ampurdán in his hometown. Some of the hotel's first customers were U.S. servicemen and their wives, because the post exchange for a communications facility used by the U.S. military was situated next to the hotel. In those days the Americans mainly patronized a snack bar in the hotel that has since disappeared, as have the servicemen.

In the early 1960s Spain was a tourist bargain, and word of the hotel's subtle cuisine — Mercader began experimenting with anchovies and game, particularly deer — slowly reached nearby French cities such as Perpignan, Catalan-speaking French farmers and shopkeepers — the two sides of the frontier share the Catalan culture and language — were among the pioneers who discovered Mercader's *dorada al horno*, a succulent fish dish, and his *crema Catalana*, a burnt custard. The pioneers were followed by wider-ranging French and West German tourists who found the Ampurdán an agreeable stopping place on the first leg of an Iberian journey.

Mercader, the founder, died more than a year ago, but the family tradition is kept alive by his daughter, Ana María, and her husband, Jaime Subirós i Jorda. "I don't have any intention but to continue the work of Mr. Mercader," says the tall, courtly, soft-spoken Subirós. "This is a school created by my father-in-law, a team that works very well. If it weren't a team, it wouldn't be anything."

Subirós relates that his "restaurant with rooms" — the hotel's 48 rooms are clean, simple and unmemorable — now had clients whose grandparents came here. "Younger people," he says, "ask me, 'Don't you remember me? I was here with my grandparents so-and-so years ago,' when I was pretty young myself."

The hotelier adds, "Mr. Mercader created a special atmosphere here: What he wanted most of all was for people to live and eat well. That's our goal too."

Now in his early 30s, Subirós himself came



up through the ranks. At the age of 11 he worked as a bellboy. After high school he worked in several top Barcelona restaurants; then he studied the trade in Switzerland and West Germany.

Subirós rises at 6:30 each morning to do his shopping in Figueras. He has fishermen friends in Port Lligat and Cadaqués on the coast who call him, particularly if they pull in a catch of *molla*, a rare and smoothly textured white fish served simply, fried in a pan.

The rule in Mercader's kitchen, which still applies today, was that no one element of the cuisine, or even ingredients in a dish, should be allowed to overwhelm the others. This rule of equilibrium runs right through the menu — whether it is the exquisite *ensalada de habas frias a la menta*, a cold bean salad, or the *solo-millo de ternera a la crema safrana* a veal steak in a light cream sauce — and into the desserts: four sherberts in small dishes, each distinctly different.

After the dessert, the best surprise at the Hotel Restaurant Ampurdán is the price: it is quite possible to eat for \$15 to \$20 a person. ■
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After the Gang of 4, the Band of 3

by Michael Way

PARIS — It may sound like run-of-the-mill Chinese restaurant muzak to Western ears, but the Chinese themselves consider it revolutionary: it's the sound of the Dragons, the first Chinese punk rock group whose music has reached the West.

While the performances retain much of Chinese traditional style, both instrumentally and vocally, the heavy beat is unquestionably punk. And so are the intentions. "We don't play rock," one of the musicians says. "We're punks and we destroy traditional Chinese music." "We make noise," adds another. "The more noise we make," concludes the third and final Dragon, "the happier I am."

Marc Boulet, a French record producer who provoked considerable interest last year by sneaking tapes by two underground rock groups out of Poland, recorded the Dragons in a deserted cultural center in Canton one Sun-

day last fall. Boulet, who had been invited by Peking authorities to write about modern Chinese music, says he had no problem bringing the tapes out illegally since he was not searched by customs.

The record, called "Perfumes of the Revolution" and clearly influenced by the Sex Pistols, the now-defunct British punk group, has just been released in France and is being exported to Hong Kong and the United States on Boulet's own label, Blitzkrieg Records. It features the three classically trained Chinese musicians with a lead tune titled "Anarchy in the U.K.," a parody of the Sex Pistols' hit of the same name. Also featured is a rendition of the Rolling Stones' "Get Off My Cloud" with lyrics in an English painfully acquired.

Boulet traced the existence of a handful of punk followers in Canton through friends in Hong Kong. Canton is the nearest large Chinese city to the British colony, and there is considerable traffic between the two. There are about 50 "semi-underground" Chinese punks

in Canton, he reports, adding that they dress "a bit crazily but don't dye their hair."

He says that recording facilities at the Canton youth center were "obtained" through a friend on a Sunday when it was empty. The album was recorded straight through in about two hours.

The three musicians on the album — all under assumed names to assure their anonymity — are Kuo (vocal and electric guitar), "Lark" (model made in China), Liu (drums) and Li (traditional two-string Chinese violin). Boulet explains that all three kept their activities as quiet as possible, especially since Kuo, the group leader, had to break off his music studies during the Cultural Revolution to work in Mongolia.

The group was able to play in public for just a week on a small stage in a Canton teahouse, the Pearl River Gardens, but it was soon closed by the authorities and is now full of pinball machines and electronic games, the producer says. He found the former clientele sipping tea in the salon next door.

Shopping: Fountain Pens in London

by Jeffrey Robinson

LONDON — The flea markets here are filled with fountain pens. Parkers and Watermans and Onotos and Shaffler Snoots. Fountain pens that leaked and spilled and poured over eight-grade term papers. Fountain pens of a yesteryear.

Any collector knows there are always trends: comic books, copper kitchenware, wooden farm tools, typewriters' cases. Now it's fountain pens. From Portobello Road on Saturdays through the week to the pre-dawn Friday Bermondsey, old fountain pens are everywhere.

"It seems," one flea-market seller explains, "there's a joy to writing with an old fountain pen that doesn't exist when you use a new 10p ballpoint. Better still for us, antique fountain pens have become an item of snobbery."

According to legend, it was a New York insurance agent named Waterman who in 1883 had an important client ready to sign a policy when his pen leaked ink all over the form. While Waterman rushed around trying to find another pen, a rival insurance agent stole the client.

Waterman's reaction was to invent, as it were, a better mousetrap. Within three years he had come up with the basic ink-filling system forever since used in fountain pens. By 1903 he was selling half a million pens a year. The price then was just about the equivalent of today's 10p ballpoint.

These days, if you want to buy a Waterman's "Ideal" in black vulcanite dated "circa 1900" you can expect to pay about £50 (about \$93) at auction and twice that off a market stall. It's much the same story for old Parker "Duofolds." The orange ones from the 1920s sell on stalls for £60 to £100 when once they cost only a few shillings. And those are the easy ones to find. If you can spot a yellow "Duofold" you might be in the £150-to-£200 range.



"Those yellow Parkers are extremely rare," notes a flea-market expert who spends his weekends freezing at his stand in Camden Locks. "Very few of them were made because it turned out that that ink stained the yellow. The orange ones became popular because Parker himself was traveling in Japan and saw a jade statue that color. He liked it and thought his pens would look wonderful in that color too."

Most people buy old fountain pens to use them, this expert continues. "There has always been interest among collectors in antique writing instruments: quill pen causers and nib boxes and Royal Doulton ink stands and pounce pots and even treacle-brown stoneware bottles in which ink was sold a century ago. But this fountain pen craze is happening now, and people are looking for mass-made pens from the first half of this century. Not only are those pens beautiful, but you can still write with them."

According to him, the Japanese buy Onotos, the British prefer Conway Stewarts and Swans, and the Americans are "forever in search of that elusive yellow Parker. At least the ones who know."

Of course not all the pens sold in auctions and flea markets are in working order and getting them fixed is not easy. The majority of pen repair shops don't have the time, the tools or the patience to tinker with a 60-year-old Parker. Yellow or orange, most of them couldn't care less.

"There has always been interest among collectors in antique writing instruments: quill pen causers and nib boxes and Royal Doulton ink stands and pounce pots and even treacle-brown stoneware bottles in which ink was sold a century ago. But this fountain pen craze is happening now, and people are looking for mass-made pens from the first half of this century. Not only are those pens beautiful, but you can still write with them."

has pens in his heart. "Even if I wanted to retire, I couldn't. It wouldn't be fair. Somebody has to be able to put these old pens in working order."

When he is handed one, a monologue begins as he studies every inch of it. "Hmmm. Eight-carat rolled gold nib. Hab. And I'm the King of Siam. Hmmm. Have to retread the cap. Reservoir could use some work. Hmmm. Wish I could get old parts." Finally he shrugs and says in a louder voice, "How can I think of retiring? There's no one left who can fix these. No one would bother except someone crazy like me." When he says that, it's almost as if after 50 or 60 years of working with fountain pens, he cannot understand why civilized people ever abandoned them.

He looks back at the pen he might acknowledge an old friend. "It has such a beautiful feel to it," he says.

Many countries have clubs for pen lovers. In Britain there is The Writing Equipment Society, 4 Greyhound Grange Crescent, Sheffield S11 1JL. In France the Club des Collectionneurs de Plumes, Porte-Plumes, Réservoirs et Objets d'Écriture at 10 rue Edgar Quinet, 92400 Courbevoie, sponsors occasional pen swaps. The United States has the Pen Fanatics' Club, at 1169 Overcash Drive, Dunedin, Florida 33528, as well as the Fountain Pen Exchange, at P.O. Box 64, Fairview, New Jersey 07666, which prints a monthly newsletter aimed at keeping members informed not only about fountain pen history, but also about current prices.

Douglas Fairbanks Sr. Rides Again

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Douglas Fairbanks Sr. is back. A cycle of his silent swashbuckling spectacles — happily accompanied by synchronized musical scores — has been let loose in Europe to remind veteran moviegoers of the glory that was his and to inform the younger generation about old-fashioned qualifications for heroism.

In the 1920s, Fairbanks was the idol of every boy everywhere there were movies; city dwellers, yokels, royalty, Russian muzhiks, Zulus and Eskimos — all knew him, found him irresistible and eagerly awaited his latest movie. He typified the clean-cut, joy-thriving energy, never-say-die American of legend — whether he was masquerading as D'Artagnan, Robin Hood or Zorro. He was the advocate of fair play, the foe of tyranny, the rescuer of damsels in distress. As the screen was silent and as he had a sense of humor, he delivered no pompous addresses on the virtues of democracy. He was democracy in action, its dashing personification.

ture, titled "He Comes Up Smiling." Fairbanks always did; whatever the odds he won with a triumphant flashing smile.

D.W. Griffith hired him for Hollywood in 1915, but then pondered how to employ him, realizing that Fairbanks was alien to Griffith's maudlin scenarios. Griffith's assistant, John Emerson, solved the riddle by directing the jolly newcomer in a series of comic action scripts written by an adolescent girl he had discovered, Anita Loos. Their nimble combinations of derring-do gags with witty titles drew their implausible scenes caught the public fancy. The ingratiating Fairbanks grin adorned posters as an inducement and his somersaults, handspins and narrow escapes were cheered by his audiences.

Even his offscreen antics endeared him to his public. When Fairbanks was in New York for the premiere of "Robin Hood," he demonstrated his skill at archery to the press from the terrace of his top-floor suite at the Waldorf. Perched on the ledge of the balcony, he drew his bow and shot an arrow into the air. The arrow flew for a block and fell not to the ground but in the backside of a tailor standing in front of his shop in the garment district. The stricken tailor ran about in panic, demanding to know if Indians were on the warpath. A perfect crime, the mystery of which might never have been solved. But Fairbanks, true to the honor he displayed on the screen, admitted his guilt and bestowed \$5,000 on the wounded man for damages.

Like his screen self he could not stay still for long, always wanting to hurry on to something else. Gigantic spectacles were coming into vogue with the audience and he set out to top them all. Colossal screen pageants with their casts of thousands, scenic grandeur and heavy overacting needed something more, Fairbanks felt, so he took their essentials and gave them vivid movement in robust, romantic melodramas.

Often elated as a mere movie jumping-jack, Fairbanks was a pioneer in perfecting cinematic technique. He kept a keen eye on what was happening in the European studios and brought Lubitsch to California to direct Mary Pickford in "Rosita." When he saw the revolutionary "Potemkin" in Moscow in 1926 he

urged its director, Eisenstein, to join him in Hollywood, although this, alas, proved impossible. He experimented with color processes and delivered an entire film in Technicolor, "The Black Pirate," as early as 1925. He embellished his production with the use of panoramic film, which lent pictorial luster. He drew on Dumas' pure novel for two films and signed William Cameron Menzies, the scenic designer, to construct the castle for "Robin Hood" and the world of Arabian Night fantasy for "The Thief of Baghdad."

In the 1920s, after executing the perilous leap from super stuntman to superstar and superproducer, Fairbanks was a box-office draw second only to Charlie Chaplin. At the end of the decade, his creative days came to an end with the early squawk of the talkies. His voice, due to his theater training, registered satisfactorily, but he had passed his prime physically for acrobatic exploits and the latest challenge bewildered him. His first talkie, "The Taming of the Shrew," with Mary Pickford as Katharina and his Petruccio, was slow, stilted, strained. It is remembered for one fatal credit: "From the play by Shakespeare. Additional dialogue by Sam Taylor."

He was furious when his son from his first marriage, Douglas Jr., made his debut as a screen juvenile. The father disliked the exploitation of his name and was appalled that time was ticking away. However, as the younger Douglas quickly showed himself a talented player — appearing with Greta Garbo in "A Woman of Affairs" and rising to be a star, too — he was forgiven. Later father and son were associated in the development of the British cinema with Alexander Korda. The second Douglas, now 72, continues to act on screen and stage and is touring as Henry Higgins in "My Fair Lady."

The screen today has no larger-than-life figure such as the first Fairbanks. The noble hero has been replaced in large measure by the ignoble anti-hero to match altered attitudes and candid realism; but the Fairbanks specials — "Mark of Zorro," "The Three Musketeers," "Robin Hood," "The Black Pirate," "The Gaucho" and the dazzling "Thief of Baghdad" — need no defense. They are still great fun. ■

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Art by Appointment to the Crown

by Esther Garcia

LONDON — It is like an ancient family home to which each generation has added a wing, a loggia, a window or a porch — finally to leave a fascinating but asymmetrical whole. The paintings, miniatures, drawings, engravings, sculpture and porcelain that make up the invaluably rich British royal art collection.

As the collection has grown during the last 500 years, the works have been moved, rearranged, neglected, restored, lovingly cherished and treated with contempt, depending on the inclination of their owners (the collection, belonging to the Crown, is held in trust by the Queen during her lifetime). The 5,000 pictures and more than twice that number of drawings, miniatures and engravings are scattered throughout the royal residences — among them Windsor, Kew, Holyrood House, Hampton Court and Buckingham Palace.

Rembrandt, Raphael, Dürer, Andrea del Sarto, Correggio, Van Dyck, the roster reads like a Who's Who of art history. But the list of distinguished absentees is almost as impressive. Conspicuously missing are Turner and most of the Impressionists. The great painters of the 19th and 20th centuries are very thinly represented. This is a dynastic and private collection, and has developed in fits and starts. It is marked by the quirks and idiosyncrasies of each sovereign and by the pressures of historical events. No attempt has been made to fill in gaps or to offer a balanced representation of the art of each period — that is left to the national museums.

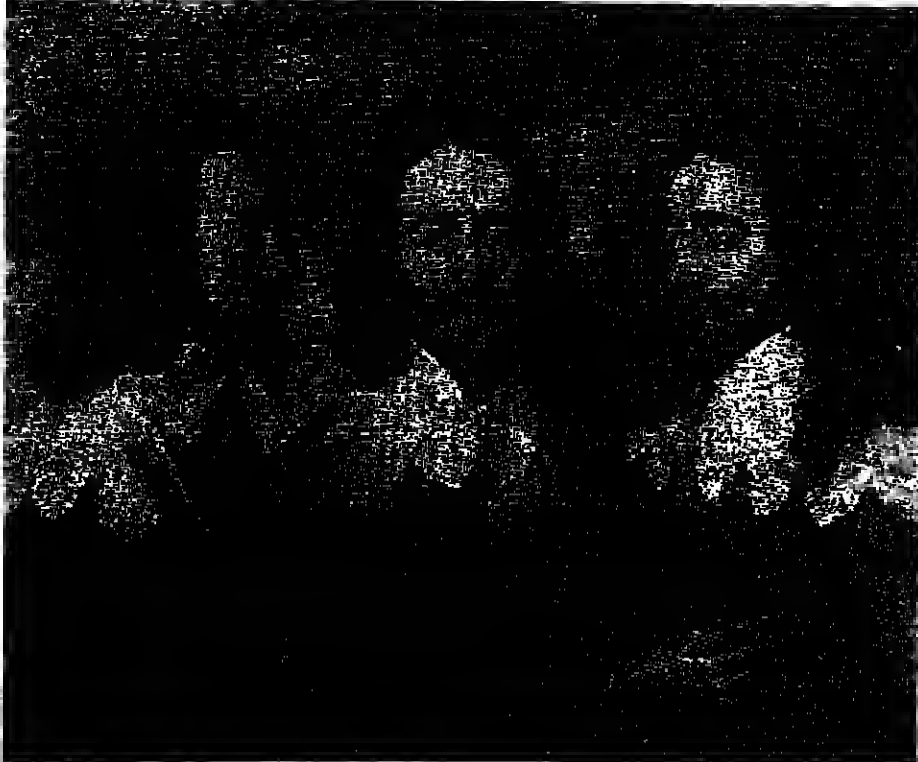
The earliest pictures are portraits and miniatures exchanged for the marriage negotiations of Edward VI around 1414. The most recent are paintings by contemporary British and Commonwealth artists — Winston Churchill, Frank Lloyd Wright and Paul Nash. In between, the art collection has grown with the history of the monarchy. It drastically shrank under Oliver Cromwell, was revived with the Restoration and began to be cataloged and restored under Queen Victoria.

The taste, character and income of each monarch were reflected in his acquisitions. Henry VIII, Charles I and George IV, who most notably increased the quality and scope of the collection, went about it in very different ways. Henry VIII's works of art established a magnificent setting for himself and his court. During the Tudor period, art was an integral part of court life. It was decoration, a sign of power and an emblem of wealth.

The names of the artists were often unknown and always unimportant; what mattered was the name of the owner or donor. Some of the splendid Tudor legacy, which is on permanent display at Hampton Court, demonstrates the special vigor of the period — such as the panel of the Field of Cloth of Gold — that seems to have been lost when art assumed a purely esthetic function.

Beauty for its own sake attracted Charles I, a dedicated art lover and collector who invited the great contemporary painters, including Rubens and Van Dyck, to his court. From the start he had an eye for quality, buying one of the masterpieces of the collection, Raphael's cartoons, when he was still Prince of Wales.

He spent recklessly, and the extent and value of what he bought are all too well recorded. A few weeks after his execution, all the king's art (except that reserved to Cromwell) was put up for sale, providing a glimpse of the international art market in 1650. The most expensive painting, sold for £2,000, was Rubens' "La Perie," now at the Prado, Leonardo's "St. John



Portrait of Charles I, by Sir Anthony van Dyck.

the Baptist," now at the Louvre, went for £140. The best buy seems to have been a Rembrandt self-portrait at £5.

The last of the big spenders was George IV, whose appetite for life, friendship and beauty was as large as his disregard for expense. Gainsborough, Reynolds and Stubbs worked for him. Romney, Lawrence, Gipsy and many others benefited from his patronage. He greatly increased the number of Flemish and French works in the royal collection, since the French Revolution and the later French invasion of the Low Countries made the art market as favorable for him as it had been for the French and Flemish buyers who snapped up Charles I's art works.

George IV also left a fascinating selection of portraits of his mistresses, his horses and his friends. Garrick's portrait by Hogarth, Walter Scott by Lawrence, Stubbs' portrait of the king's favorite saddle horses and Gainsborough's *modello* of Perdita Robinson show the wide spectrum of his interests.

Queen Victoria's strong, narrow range of taste allowed for many portraits of her family and of her pet spaniel, Dash, but left one of the most noticeable holes in the collection: She refused to acquire any of Turner's works and privately told her children that she thought him mad. Prince Albert was interested in making the Royal Collection visible "to benefit the public." Many of the pictures were first shown at the Great London Exhibition of 1851 and, gradually, some of the royal residences with their art treasures began to be opened to the public.

In 1940 a German bomb made a direct hit on the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, nearly destroying the building. When it came time to rebuild the chapel, Queen Elizabeth II decided to transform it into an art gallery where some of the outstanding works in her private collection could be shown to the public.

The Queen's Gallery opened in 1962 and has since held exhibitions of Van Dyck, Gainsborough, Dutch painting, Leonardo, Holbein

and, through Feb. 28, Canaletto. Everything from the new trim on the walls to the red-liveried guards in top hats, the wooden benches, the ornate clock that works to the minute and the silk-lined rooms, proclaims the effort toward perfection. It is not like a museum but more like a house just before a party.

The Queen's Pictures are looked after by a curator, whose title is Surveyor. The first to hold the office was a competent and over-scientious Dutchman, Abraham van der Doort, appointed by Charles I. Despondent over losing a miniature that the king prized, he committed suicide. Notoriety does not often visit the servants of royalty, and the next Surveyor to create a stir was Anthony Blunt, in office from 1945 to 1972. Blunt continued as the Queen's adviser on the collection until 1979, when it was revealed in the press that he had been carrying on a double life as a spy and recruiting agent for the Soviet Union. It also emerged that he had confessed in 1964 and had been granted immunity from prosecution.

A well-managed double life means that both lives, particularly the public one, must carry conviction. Blunt was an outstanding curator and interest in the royal art collection was boosted by a vast exhibition, "The King's Pictures," that he organized and cataloged in 1947.

Blunt's successor, Sir Oliver Millar, has organized the next exhibition at the Queen's Gallery, "Kings and Queens," which opens on April 30 for a year. It focuses on portraits of royalty, including Holbein's of King Henry VIII.

The curious mixture of reticence and limelight that surrounds British royalty spills over onto the Queen's pictures. But gradually the public is becoming acquainted with the hoard but magnificent art collection that sheds as much light on the history of art as it does on the history of England.

The Queen's Gallery, at Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, is open weekdays 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays 2 to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

The art market On the Thin Edge of Debacle

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — It does not take much to tip the scales at auction, as could be verified in a sale of important Japanese prints conducted this week at Drouot by Jean-Louis Picard, one of the best French auctioneers, with the assistance of the experts Guy and Thierry Portier. When the sale was done, a fifth of the items in value remained unsold; the score, not bad as the market stands these days, barely reflects the fact that the sale came close to turning into a rout during the first hour.

A number of factors combined to create a difficult situation. First were the contingencies that are part of the art market life: A major Japanese collector, Rinji Shino, who had been an important buyer at previous sales, was prevented from coming by flu. True, a dealer known to act as his agent sat in the room and actually bought the most expensive lot — 25 prints from a marvelous series of landscapes by Hokusai done between 1835 and 1839 as illustrations to a 12th-century anthology, "The Hundred Poems." The impressions were mostly very fine with fresh colors, but a bit closely trimmed in the margins. Moreover, the incomplete series — it includes 27 views — had been pieced together from different sets by the late Gerald Gidwitz, the well-known Chicago collector: \$14,570 francs (about \$135,000) is a fair price from the seller's viewpoint.

But there is all the difference in the world between a professional agent acting coolly and a collector attending in person and getting carried away by enthusiasm. As ill luck would have it, another major U.S. collector involved in preparing an exhibition of his own prints was also conspicuously absent. More unfortunate still, Seiji Nishi, the leading Japanese dealer, also sitting, was unable to make it over to Paris. February is decidedly a bad month for auctions.

Compounding the winter havoc among international buyers, there is the prevailing gloom among French collectors, whose numbers normally build up a strong local market. Those with moderate means are still buying very actively in the middle and lower range, but at least two leading buyers failed to show up — one reportedly waiting to see just how far taxes will rise this year, which will not be clear until the spring.

Against this background of unfavorable circumstances, the sale suffered from the handicap of a strong section sent in by an investor bent on squeezing the last penny out of buyers and trying to do so by slapping on excessive reserve prices — not wild reserves but almost consistently too high by 20 per cent or so. This is a dangerous game that created havoc in London last December among Old Master paintings, and it did not help in Paris either.

Quite often his prints just missed it. A typical instance is the superb print done by Haruboku in 1765 showing a young woman standing in front of an evergreen tree. The impression is perfect. It was acquired by one of the greatest print collectors of all times, the French jeweler Henri Vever, and exhibited in 1913 at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs as part of the epoch-making Japanese print show.

On the other hand, the masterpiece is slightly cropped. When it was sold at Sotheby's as part of the Vever collection in March, 1975, it brought \$25 (about 7,000 French francs at the time). This week it was bought in at 35,770 francs (including the extra charge added to the hammer price). There was a real bidder up to 33,570 francs — I sat next to him. Compared with the Vever sale, it would have left a very decent profit margin.

This happened several times, making it touch and go for comparable prints. I saw a London dealer buying a fine Kiyonaga, the first in the sale, at 11,430 francs, right in the middle of the estimate bracket. In a different

context, he might have gone for another or two. But one could tell from the mixture of slight irritation and amusement on his face that he just wasn't in the mood to go along with the game and play into the hands of the unidentified vendor to reach the undisclosed reserve price. Two of the Kiyonaga prints that were just as good remained unsold.

The best auctioneer in the world has a hard time overcoming such a handicap and it obviously cramped Picard's style. (It is a moot question whether awareness of a possible problem stopped him from advertising the auction other than in trade journals, in sharp contrast to the Le Vee sale, held last November, where all-time highs were reached.)

In this part of the sale, none of the great artists were spared, not even Utamaro, whose brilliant set of seven prints — two triptychs plus a single print — of geishas offering a parody of the Korean ambassadorial procession to the Edo court in the late 18th century was stranded at 39,070 francs.

One luke-warm off the tide of disaster: A Jordanian buyer, hitherto unknown, turned up out of the blue and, bidding through an agent, bought a number of pieces, with a judicious understanding of the right prices. Immediately after an Utamaro failed to sell, he bought another for 66,570 francs: It was sold in London as part of the second Vever sale in March, 1975, for £5,402.

Sooner after Picard sold the 814,570-franc set by Hokusai to a Japanese buyer, he recovered his composure and stepped up the pace. Things went well from there on. Virtually everything was sold to the second part, French collectors buying briskly items that were mostly under 10,000 francs. Right at the end the strong interest that has been perceptible for a while in 20th-century prints such as those by Hasui (1883-1957) was confirmed — one went up to 2,780 francs.

Talent and circumstance had stemmed disaster. But it was a close shave.

All-American Days in the Netherlands

by Jules B. Farber

AMSTERDAM — This is the year of the American artist in the Netherlands. Neil Jenney and Julian Schnabel have just been in Amsterdam for their Stedelijk Museum openings and Jonathan Borofsky is unveiling his mammoth installations this weekend in Rotterdam's Boymans-van Beuningen Museum. Many more U.S. painters, photographers and graphic artists are coming, including Susan Rothenberg, Robert Mangold and David Salle.

While the accent is clearly on the hottest contemporary painters and photographers, there are nostalgic nods to Whistler, Man Ray, Mary Cassatt, John Sloan, John Marin, Grant Wood and Edward Hopper. These all-American exhibitions were sparked by the Netherlands-America Bicentennial celebration marking 200 years of diplomatic and trade relations — the United States' longest unbroken foreign tie, which began on April 19, 1782 when John Adams became America's first ambassador here and got Dutch bank loans to keep the fledgling nation afloat.

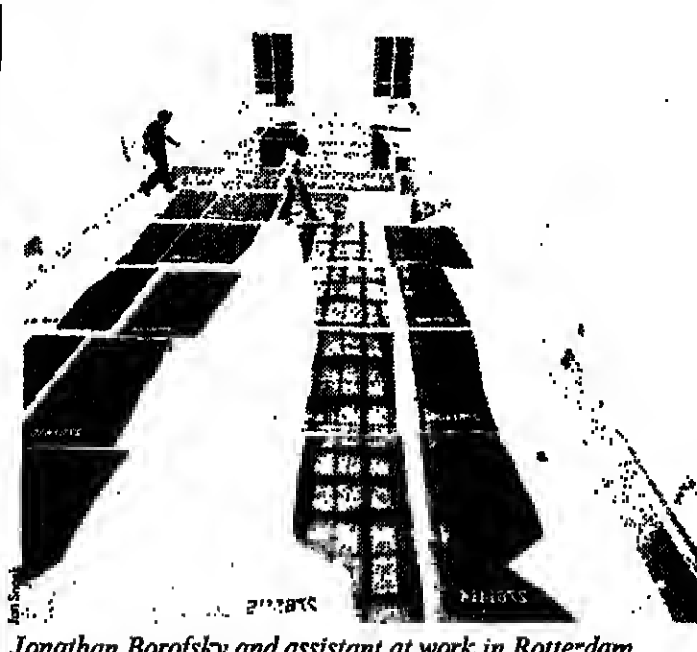
The Stedelijk's current exhibitions include the realist Jenney (through March 7) and the first big retrospective of Schnabel's controversial and mammoth compositions (through March 14). Rothenberg will show recent canvases (Oct. 15 through Nov. 26) and the minimalist painter Mangold closes the Stedelijk series (Oct. 22 through Dec. 5).

Attention this week has focused on Borofsky, who has worked with two assistants for the last month in the Boymans-van Beuningen Museum on two colossal installations. For one, he teetered on a long ladder to create on the ceiling a black silhouette man wearing a 1950s-style hat, having a ruby for a heart and carrying a suitcase. Borofsky used 90 transparent panels measuring 30 meters long on the work, which is lit from above in the windowless room. The other installation is based on five black silhouetted men, reaching the ceiling and slowly swinging motorized right arms holding hammers. The museum is also showing three Borofsky drawings from its collection in this exhibition, which runs through April 4.

Amsterdam's American Gallery, at Berenstraat 20 in the center, is showing Borofsky's paintings and drawings through March 28, along with works by two other young Americans, Elizabeth Murray and Michael Hurson. Apeldoorn's Van Reekum Museum is showing Borofsky's paintings and drawings until March 14.

Elsewhere around the Netherlands, the Van Reekum's major exhibition is "Object/Ilusion/Reality" with 12 American photographers' work (through March 14). "American Life in Prints" will also be on view in that museum in July.

Man Ray's photographs are coming (May 9 through June 27) to the Boymans-van Beuningen, which closes the year of the American artist in Amsterdam with a major exhibition of Salle's paintings. The Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam will have "American Graphics, 1860-1940" assembled by the Philadelphia Museum of Art (May 15 through Aug. 7) and Rotterdam's municipally sponsored Venster Gallery (Oude Botering 113) has scheduled Vernon Fisher's mixed-media works (March 26 through April 27) and Keith Haring's drawings (April 29 through June 1). And the Corps de Garde, a foundation with an artists-in-residence program in Groningen (Oude Boteringstraat 74), will have Dorit Cypis working on space installations to be exhibited in June, while Dan Graham will come in the fall to do an architectural video installation piece.



Jonathan Borofsky and assistant at work in Rotterdam.

Ending the Canadian Identity Crisis

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Until very recently, the artist in Canada was in a grossly anomalous position. In a land peopled in the main by emigrants from Britain, France and the rest of Europe, and with the United States to the south of a border that is for the most part no more than a line on the map, it was natural for the Canadian artist either to look to the homeland across the water for his tradition, (as did for example, Jean-Paul Riopelle, who though born in Montreal in 1923 has lived and worked in Paris since 1947 without losing his Canadian citizenship) or to become a part of the cosmopolitan and international movements in the United States.

In the past two or three decades, however, Canadian art has begun to find an identity of its own, as is well exemplified in Canadian Art in Britain at the Canada House Cultural Center Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London S.W.1 to March 9. For the last eight years the cultural department of the Canadian High Commission in London has been mounting shows of Canadian art, but to celebrate the refurbishment and extension of the galleries, (and the provision of an auditorium, cinema and books and records library, officially opened at the beginning of this month by the Queen Mother), the inaugural exhibition is a loan show of Canadian contemporary works from British collections.

Senior among the 53 artists represented is

the painter Goodridge Roberts (1904-74), a landscapist in the European Post-Impressionist tradition. The majority of the painters are, however, either of the generation born in the mid-1920s — Riopelle (1923), Paterson Ewen (1925), Takao Tanabe (1926) Harry Kiyooka (1928) — or the next artistic generation, such

Even in the 1920s-born painters a strand of "Canadianism" may already be discerned, a grafting on to old ideas and techniques of a new and expansive vision.

as Sam Krizan and Robert Sinclair, both born in 1939.

Even in the 1920s-born painters a strand of "Canadianism" may already be discerned, a grafting on to old ideas and techniques of a new and expansive vision, which holds good equally in the abstractions from cityscape and landscape by Riopelle, the sparser and more abstract works of Ewen (who has been selected to represent Canada at this year's Venice Biennale), the landscapes of Tanabe, which also

have an oriental component, as one might expect from an artist who has worked in Tokyo on a Canada Council grant, and Kiyooka's visualizations of Italian landscape.

The Canadian component finds special fulfillment in Robert Sinclair's massive "Canada Classic: Mountains 3," in the paintings and prints of Alex Colville, who is a founder and principal member of the Canadian school of Magic Realist artists.

The printmakers, on matter where they originate — Sybil Andrews in England, Ladislav Gudera in Czechoslovakia, Edward Bartram and Chris Woods in Canada — over the long period of time that they span — Andrews' first exhibition was in 1928, Woods' more than 40 years later — have all been in the forefront of innovation, and bring to the making of graphics an enterprise and liveliness remarkable even in an inventive field.

The same may be said of Canadian sculpture, in this show less adequately represented than are the other media, though those pieces that are here are of consistently high quality. Work ranges from the bronzes of modelers Kossou Eloul, Sorel Etrog and Eli Ilan (these three reflecting their studies in Israel, which has a long tradition of bronze working), through the welded steel sculpture of Victor Tsigely and Gerald Gladstone, and the marble carving of Daniel Cournier to the pioneer nail and panel constructions of David Partridge, whose work is well-known in England from his frequent exhibitions here from 1956 to 1974.

Remembering Joyce

Continued from page 7W



And again Joyce.

consciously. One might remark that Joyce invented the subliminal technique before the advertising industry discovered it.

To sum it up, don't work at "Ulysses"; let Joyce do it. I hope that nobody will play back to me this counsel on how to read Joyce in the case of "Finnegans Wake," a book which I fear does demand work on the part of the reader. It is quite possibly a defect in me, but I cannot help feeling that in "Finnegans Wake" Joyce went off the deep end. I find it in large part unresolvable, exception made for such passages as the Anna Livia Plurabelle opening, with its satiny sound; or the notorious comical description, letter by letter of the missive found on a dump, defiled by hen droppings; or the creation of the all-embracing character of H.C. Earwicker (Here Comes Everybody). Most of the rest of "Finnegans Wake" seems to me to fall into the category of puzzles rather than that of literature, the unraveling of the puzzle requires more effort than the result warrants. Homer nodded, and not long afterward fell asleep for good.

This in no way diminished my admiration for "Ulysses," about which opinion today seems more or less unanimous; but this was far from being the case in the early years of its life. Some of the criticism leveled at "Ulysses" was obviously inspired by envy; like that of Gertrude Stein. "Why do you continue to lay such emphasis in 'transition' on the work of that fifth-rate politician?" she asked Eugene Jolas, and William S. Burroughs reports that she called the reading of "Ulysses" a waste of time. "Joyce is a second-rate writer, really. Compared to me anyway."

It was probably his Puritanism which led

Bernard Shaw to call "Ulysses" "a revolting record of a disgusting phase of civilization, not simply the desire to be the only Irish public on the English literary beach. D.H. Lawrence was so, describing his great contemporary as 'a preacher, a Jesuit preacher, who believes in the cross upside down.' Frank Harris sneered: 'Just another of those Thomas Hardy who never got anywhere near a woman.' (Frank Harris admitted freely that he had occasionally gotten near a woman, but his widow has been quoted as having said: 'If Frank did the things he said he did, he did them on the running board of our car as we drove across France together.') Helena Rubinstein's comment probably does not come under the heading of literary criticism. She said that Joyce 'smelled bad, couldn't see and ate like a bird.' So much for James Joyce.

So I didn't know James Joyce. The closest I came to it was knowing his son Giorgio, very slightly, in 1939. I believe his father was conscious of my existence, but I am less sure that Giorgio was. We were both members of a group of former Montparnassians who had found a new focus in a small and otherwise undistinguished hotel on the rue Saint-Benoit called the Montana, where my only direct connection with Giorgio was that I was interested in the same girl he was. She was a decorative creature who was reputed to have the most beautiful breasts in Saint-Germain-des-Près, and as I saw her, dressed, it seemed quite likely, I never succeeded in verifying the public rumor, but I gather that Giorgio did.

My only success with her was to be allowed to lend her my copy of the collected poems of T.S. Eliot, which she over returned. So much for T.S. Eliot.

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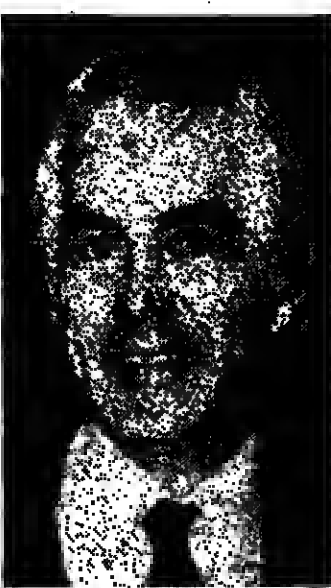
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DeLorean Puts Firm Into Receiver's Hands

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — John Z. DeLorean placed his company in voluntary receivership Friday in a final attempt to keep his luxury sports car in production after the British government refused him any more funding.



John Z. DeLorean

The government, which has put almost £80 million into the company, has ruled out any further aid for the Belfast automakers.

Mr. DeLorean, who founded the firm with British government financing in 1978, said he was "delighted" with the decision of the government to allow the appointment of a receiver.

"It means that the government has effectively wiped out £70 million worth of debts, and that is very positive," the former General Motors vice president said.

The receivers, Sir Kenneth Cork and Paul Shewell, said between £40 million and £50 million was needed within the next five weeks if the Belfast plant is to survive.

Sir Kenneth said a number of businessmen were interested in the project, but he declined to name them.

On the issue of writing off the debt liability of the DeLorean U.S. parent company, Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior said the government was "not surrendering anything of practical value."

Foretelling critics of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's handling of the DeLorean venture, he said the government would not have "any credibility left" if it put more public money into the company.

The receivers said a new trading company was being established immediately. The aim is to maintain a limited program of car production at the West Belfast plant.

In a critical statement on Mr. DeLorean's operations, the British government said the receivers' plans did not give the plant an assured future.

Mr. Prior told Parliament, "There can be no guarantee that through reconstruction a secure way ahead can be found."

Closure of the plant, which employs 1,500 persons in a high unemployment area, would be a bad blow for Northern Ireland. The jobless rate of 20 percent in West Belfast is almost twice the British average.

Mr. DeLorean had made "very considerable management and marketing mistakes," he said. "It was far too ambitious to talk of sales of 18,000 to 20,000 cars — a more realistic figure would have been 8,500 to 9,000."

The DeLorean product, a stainless-steel sports car, is sold only in the United States. Sales have been hit badly by the slump in the U.S. car market.

Receivership of a voluntary nature does not affect the powers of the receivers but is important in terms of morale and goodwill for the company.

Mr. DeLorean said, "Everything depends now on how the American dealers and my backers in the United States will react to the fact that the receiver has been called in."

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OPEC Applies New Pressure to West — By Borrowing

Oil Producers Joining Tight Market

By David Ignatius

AP-Dow Jones

BAHRAIN — Abdulla Saudi, president of one of the largest banks in the Arab world, is arranging loans these days for some unlikely borrowers: Needy oil exporters.

Mr. Saudi's Arab Banking Corp. put together a \$250-million loan last fall for Libya, whose revenue has plummeted because of the oil glut. And in the last few weeks, the bank has been negotiating a \$1-billion line of credit for Venezuela, another leading OPEC member that is having cash-flow problems.

"With the exception of two or three OPEC countries, all of them will be borrowing this year," he said. He is worried that with these oil exporters joining the queue for already tight credit, "this will be a difficult year" for international bankers.

Many Western bankers agree with Mr. Saudi. The problem is that in recent months some cash-hungry OPEC nations caught almost by surprise by the oil glut, and declining revenue, have been stepping up their borrowing from Western banks.

At the same time, the richest OPEC countries are withdrawing some bank deposits as they switch to longer-term investments.

The result, in the view of Martin Keyzer, an economist with the OECD, is that this year "there will be a drop in funds available for new lending" to other nations.

"A Big Pinch" Such a credit squeeze could be bad news for some borrowers. If the competition for funds pushes up interest rates, as many bankers expect, the highest-risk borrowers, particularly some in Eastern Europe and Latin America, could be crowded

out of the commercial market this year. Stronger borrowers, such as Chile and Argentina, could also have trouble obtaining new loans. And Mr. Keyzer said that he worries that even "prime credit risks," such as Belgium, Ireland and Denmark "are going to feel a big pinch."

As a group, the OPEC countries became net borrowers during the third quarter of 1981, taking out more funds than they deposited. According to the Bank for International Settlements, new OPEC borrowings nearly doubled during the third quarter, to \$2.4 billion from \$1.3 billion in the second quarter.

Meanwhile, according to the bank, OPEC countries withdrew about \$700 million from their Western bank accounts. Based on the third-quarter figures, the latest available, a BIS official said: "The trend will continue. These figures can only become larger."

That OPEC deposits are likely to be a fact of life for some time is a potential worry for the banks. It was the petrodollar surplus that in recent years provided a cushion of liquidity for new international lending. In 1980, for example, OPEC countries made net deposits (deposits less borrowings and withdrawals) of \$33.9 billion. But through the first nine months of 1981, BIS said, OPEC net deposits dwindled to \$4.6 billion. Mr. Keyzer predicted that this year the net inflow of funds from OPEC could fall to zero.

Bankers said the slowdown in OPEC deposits is partly the result of a balance-of-payments squeeze, caused by falling oil revenue and higher-than-anticipated OPEC spending. But the bankers also said it reflects a shift in the investment strategy

of some high-surplus OPEC countries — away from bank deposits toward longer-term and potentially higher-yielding investments, such as real estate, securities and direct corporate loans.

Universal Demand The demand for cash is strongest in countries such as Nigeria and Venezuela, where large populations require heavy development spending. But even in Saudi Arabia, whose small population makes it in theory, a "low absorber," there has been a surprising demand for funds to support development projects, new industries, military spending and, last year, heavy loans to war-afflicted Iraq.

Meanwhile, OPEC oil income is slipping. Figures compiled by Bankers Trust show that OPEC's export volume dropped 16 percent last year from the 1980 level, while the value of these exports fell 10 percent. The bank said that means OPEC oil revenue fell by between \$20 billion and \$30 billion.

Most analysts estimate that last year's OPEC surplus totaled \$60 billion, about half that had been forecast and down sharply from the 1980 total of \$126 billion calculated by the Bank of England.

This year, the OPEC surplus will be smaller still. The OECD predicted in December that the 1982 surplus would total \$35 billion. But Mr. Keyzer has slashed his forecast to \$15 billion to \$20 billion. And an economist with Daiwa Securities has predicted an OPEC deficit this year — anywhere from \$3 billion to \$66 billion, depending on oil demand.

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The sagging surplus and the desire of

Stock Prices Close Lower In New York

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, after standing still for about half the session, closed lower Friday as interest-rate conscious investors waited for the government's latest money-supply figures.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the money supply, as measured by M-1, fell \$1.1 billion to \$446.3 billion for the week ended Feb. 10.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which managed to gain 1.33 points Thursday, dropped almost eight points before closing off 4.66 at 824.30. The Dow's closing low over the past 12 months was 824.01 on Sept. 25, 1981.

Declines led advances, 806-538, among the 1,804 issues traded on the New York exchange, and NYSE volume was 51.34 million shares, down from the 62.81 million traded Thursday.

Analysts said there was little in the news background during the day to influence the market in either direction, but said some traders were anxious prior to the Fed's report on the money supply.

Bankers Trust Friday lowered its broker loan rate to 15 1/2 percent from 16 1/4 percent. Chemical Bank lowered its broker loan rate to 16 percent from 16 1/4 percent.

The Commerce Department reported Friday that the personal income of Americans went up 0.2 percent last month as Social Security withholding taxes rose.

Contributions to Social Security increased \$3.5 billion in January at an annual rate, a figure subtracted from personal income by government analysts. The increase resulted from a jump in the tax rate from 6.65 percent to 6.70 percent, while the taxable wage base went from \$29,700 to \$32,400.

December's figures were revised to show a decline of slightly less than one-tenth of a percent, instead of the originally reported 0.2 percent increase. The last previous decline was a drop of about the same size in July, 1975.

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Dresdner Bank Sees Deficit on Current Account

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank said Friday it does not agree with the recent Bundesbank forecast of a balanced 1982 West German current account but that it is optimistic that last year's improvement will continue.

A balanced account would require a trade surplus approximately twice the 1981 surplus of 27.9 billion Deutsche marks, it said in a review of the trade position.

Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl said in a speech last week that he expected the 1982 current account to be in balance or even show a small surplus, after last year's provisional 17.5 billion DM deficit.

Dresdner Bank said the weak domestic economy and the currently weak mark mean a strong rise in the trade surplus is possible this year, but by no means certain.

It said it favors a forecast that the 1982 current account will continue to show a deficit of "several billion marks" though it did not give a specific figure.

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Saudis Trim Oil Output, Sources Say

Reuters

NEW YORK — Saudi Arabian oil production has fallen this week to between 7 million and 7.5 million barrels a day because of the weakness of the world market, oil industry sources said Friday.

In January Saudi Arabia was producing at close to its official ceiling of 8.5 million barrels a day, but production fell to about 8 million barrels a day two weeks ago, analysts said.

One oil industry source said, "Saudi Arabia has been trying to defend its \$34 a barrel price for Saudi light crude by allowing the Aramco companies to lift a little less oil than their implied quotas."

He emphasized that there has been no official reduction in Saudi oil output.

The Saudis have been under pressure from fellow OPEC members to cut output.

Oil company executives have been saying that unless Saudi output is allowed to fall, perhaps as low as 6 million barrels daily in due course, it may be impossible to halt a slide in oil prices.

London oil sources said Friday that on the spot market Saudi Arabian light crude had traded at around \$29 a barrel, compared with the official price.

The Saudi \$34 price for Arabian light crude is the benchmark on which all 13 OPEC members have aligned their contract prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

LOS ANGELES — Exxon sees oil demand in the industrialized Western countries declining again this year, "but much less than the 4-percent drop registered in 1981," President H.C. Kauffmann told analysts.

He said Thursday that this was based on expectations that the U.S. economy will begin to turn upward later this year, although not enough to make 1982 a growth year, while the European recovery that began last summer will continue and Japan's growth will improve.

Each of these areas should experience further improvements next year, he said. This recovery should lead to a resumption in 1983 of growth in oil demand — perhaps on the order of 1.5 to 2 percent — to a level of about 49 million barrels daily, Mr. Kauffmann said.

He said Exxon is sticking with its prediction of a year ago that world economic growth will average about 3 percent a year over the next 20 years and energy demand is likely to remain below that level. He said most of this growth will be met by sources other than crude oil, mainly coal, nuclear energy and natural gas.

By the year 2000, Mr. Kauffmann said, Exxon expects oil demand in the industrialized countries to be below 1980 levels. But oil consumption in developing countries, especially the oil exporters, should almost double, he added.

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Telephone BR 3-6000
Second-class postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.
Postmaster: Please send address changes in New York City to The Tribune Company, Inc., 400 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.; elsewhere to The Tribune Company, Inc., 100 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

National Westminster Bank has announced a number of appointments. Philip W. Wilkinson has been named chief executive of British business and W. Jeff Benson, who held that post, has been named a deputy chairman. Appointed as deputy group chief executives were Denis M. Child and Gordon F. Jones.

Charles F. Green was named



Sheldon E. Boege

general manager of financial control division, and he will be succeeded as general manager, business development division, by Thomas P. Frost. Philip G. Gille will become general manager, domestic banking division following the retirement of Maurice R. Denton. Mr. Gille will be succeeded as general manager, related banking services division, by John Plastow, currently deputy general manager, international banking division.

Citicorp has announced that Arthur H. Grandy, vice president and head of its operations in Thailand for the past three years, has been named as senior credit officer for Australia. Tatsuo Kubota, a vice president, has been named senior officer for Thailand. Sheldon E. Boege, also a vice president, has been appointed senior officer for the Middle East.

Howard Smith, president of Newsweek International, has been named a senior vice president of Newsweek Inc.

General Motors has appointed Ferdinand P. Betscher, previously vice president of GM in Europe, to the post of president of the board of Adam Opel in West Germany.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenues, Profits in Millions, in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada		National Can	
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	7,210	6,410	5,710
Net Loss	18.9	49.8	49.8
MacMillan Bloedel		1981	1980
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	1.2	1.132	1.032
Net after preferred dividends	2.55	5.03	5.03

Malaysia		Sime Darby	
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	1,330	1,250	1,250
Profits	60.0	89.2	89.2

Netherlands		Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank	
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	109,400	94,300	94,300
Profits	263.0	276.3	276.3
Per Share	8.85	9.72	9.72

United States		American Motors	
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	621.8	658.0	658.0
Net Loss	47.2	29.0	29.0
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	2,400	2,400	2,400
Net Loss	134.6	200.8	200.8

Colgate-Palmolive		First Boston	
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	1,340	1,320	1,320
Profits	39.4	41.1	41.1
Per Share	0.48	0.50	0.50
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	5,260	5,130	5,130
Profits	208.4	194.4	194.4
Per Share	2.55	2.38	2.38

First Boston		Fruhauf	
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	113.9	47.1	47.1
Profits	24.4	4.2	4.2
Per Share	4.30	0.75	0.75
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	291.5	214.2	214.2
Profits	46.2	30.9	30.9
Per Share	8.35	6.23	6.23

Gilllette		Gilllette	
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	59.8	62.5	62.5
Profits	25.6	24.4	24.4
Per Share	0.85	0.82	0.82
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	2,350	2,250	2,250
Profits	124.3	124.0	124.0
Per Share	4.11	4.11	4.11

French Production Up 1.5%		Gilllette	
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	59.8	62.5	62.5
Profits	25.6	24.4	24.4
Per Share	0.85	0.82	0.82
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	2,350	2,250	2,250
Profits	124.3	124.0	124.0
Per Share	4.11	4.11	4.11

PARIS — France's industrial production index rose a provisional 1.5 percent in December, after remaining unchanged in November, the National Statistics Institute said Friday.

The New Ceramics: Japanese Firm Profits by Finding Innovative Uses

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

KYOTO, Japan — Kazuo Inamori, 50, the president of Kyoto Ceramic, has a well-deserved reputation as an unconventional man in this convention-abiding nation. Respecting one's elders and staying with a single company until retirement are the norms in Japan. But as an upstart in his 20s, Mr. Inamori had a disagreement with his boss at the company for which he worked, quit and, in 1959, founded his own company with seven colleagues, a grubstake of \$10,000 borrowed from a friend and a strategy: "In order to survive, we had to do something innovative," he recalled during an interview at Kyoto Ceramic's austere headquarters here.

What the company focused on was the development of new industrial ceramics, made from the purified chemicals found in clay. High-grade ceramics are harder than diamonds, stronger than steel, extremely heat-resistant and excellent insulators of electricity.

Research Efforts

The current uses for fine ceramics are several — housings for semiconductors, cutting tools, engine parts, artificial bones and others. But it is widely believed that, with ceramic technology advancing rapidly, the applications will increase considerably in the near future.

Fine ceramics are one of the key "new materials," along with new fibers, plastics and metallic alloys, that Japan is depending upon to improve further the energy efficiency of its economy and reduce its reliance on imported raw materials. To pursue that goal, the Fine Ceramic Research and Development Association, subsidized by Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, was established last fall.

The trade ministry will contribute only seed money so that major projects will have to be financed mostly by the nearly two dozen member-companies of the new association. The government's principal role will be to coordinate development efforts and provide a

forum for consultation among competitors.

Kyoto Ceramic is at the forefront of Japan's effort to develop new ceramic materials. "In fine ceramics technology, Kyoto Ceramic is the leading company," said Yuchi Kohashi, an analyst for Daiwa Securities.

From 1975 through the year ended last March 31, the company's sales jumped nearly sevenfold, to \$691 million, while profits increased more than fourfold, to \$68 million.

An important element in that growth has been its U.S. subsidiary, Kyocera International, based in San Diego. Kyocera is a major supplier to the U.S. semiconductor industry, mostly making ceramic packages that house the more sophisticated silicon chips.

Ceramic housing protects the chip and seals it hermetically from heat, moisture and dust. Two-thirds of the semiconductor pack-

ages made by Kyoto Ceramic are sold abroad, mostly in the United States.

But with the American semiconductor industry in the doldrums, Kyoto Ceramic's earnings fell sharply in the six months ended last September: down 31 percent, to \$26.5 million.

Analysts generally agree that the company has pared inventories and accounts receivable, and that second-half results should show strong growth.

Mr. Kohashi of Daiwa, for example, estimates that the company's full-year earnings will decline only 6 percent in the current fiscal year. He anticipates that next year Kyoto Ceramic will resume its strong growth.

Entering New Fields

For his part, Mr. Inamori acknowledges the risk in having his company greatly dependent upon a single business, semiconductors. "But that is changing," he says.

Kyoto Ceramic has recently stepped into new fields, such as ceramic cutting tools, auto parts, pen tips, bones and other biological implants, silicon solar cells, copying-machine drums made of wear-resistant amorphous silicon, and synthetic gemstones.

Sales of some of these products are growing rapidly, but the semiconductor-related sales still represent, by far, Kyoto Ceramic's biggest business, about 45 percent of the corporate total.

The possibility of replacing conventional car engines with ceramic models is one of the most promising new fields. Last month, Kyoto Ceramic announced that it had conducted a successful running test of a ceramic engine. It was the first such operational trial in the world, according to the company.

The diesel engine, installed in an Isuzu Gemini passenger car, was said to operate smoothly at temperatures of up to 1,200 degrees

centigrade (1,650 Fahrenheit). Fuel efficiency is the great virtue of the ceramic engine.

The heat-resistant material can withstand much higher temperatures than can metal engines, not requiring water cooling systems that take up space and use energy.

Kyoto Ceramic says its engine uses 30 percent less fuel than a conventional diesel engine. Mr. Inamori predicts that it will be possible to market diesel cars equipped with ceramic engines in three to five years.

[The test with Isuzu was of an experimental, three-cylinder, 280cc engine, a spokesman for the two companies told Reuters in Tokyo. He said that while the test was successful, production costs must be cut and there is a need to make the product less fragile.]

[Nevertheless, new ceramic materials will be used in such parts as pistons, cylinder liners and parts of the manifold quite soon, the spokesman said.]

In the United States, Corning Glass Works and Westinghouse are among the companies trying to develop fine ceramics that could be used for engines.

The longer-term outlook for Kyoto Ceramic apparently rests on two key factors. The first is whether, as Mr. Inamori predicts, a "new age in chip packaging is just around the corner."

With more widespread use of computers in both industrial and consumer applications, he said, the demand for increasingly sophisticated semiconductor devices will rise rapidly. And these clusters of chips, he added, will be housed in ceramic packaging. However, the recent trend in the industry has been toward simpler, cheaper plastic packaging.

Kyoto Ceramic's fortunes will also depend heavily on how fast some of the new applications for industrial ceramics develop into markets. There, too, the prospects are promising but uncertain.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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- 1 Foreman Fitter
ca. \$26,000 tax-free

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If your personality and experience qualify you for one of the vacant positions, and you wish to actively contribute to the success of an up-and-coming company, then please call for a first, totally confidential information exchange, Mr. André Ruff in Switzerland on 021-2810 28 or, better, write with a complete c.v., photo, and telephone/telex contacts, quoting reference IHT/EM to:



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The Ford Foundation

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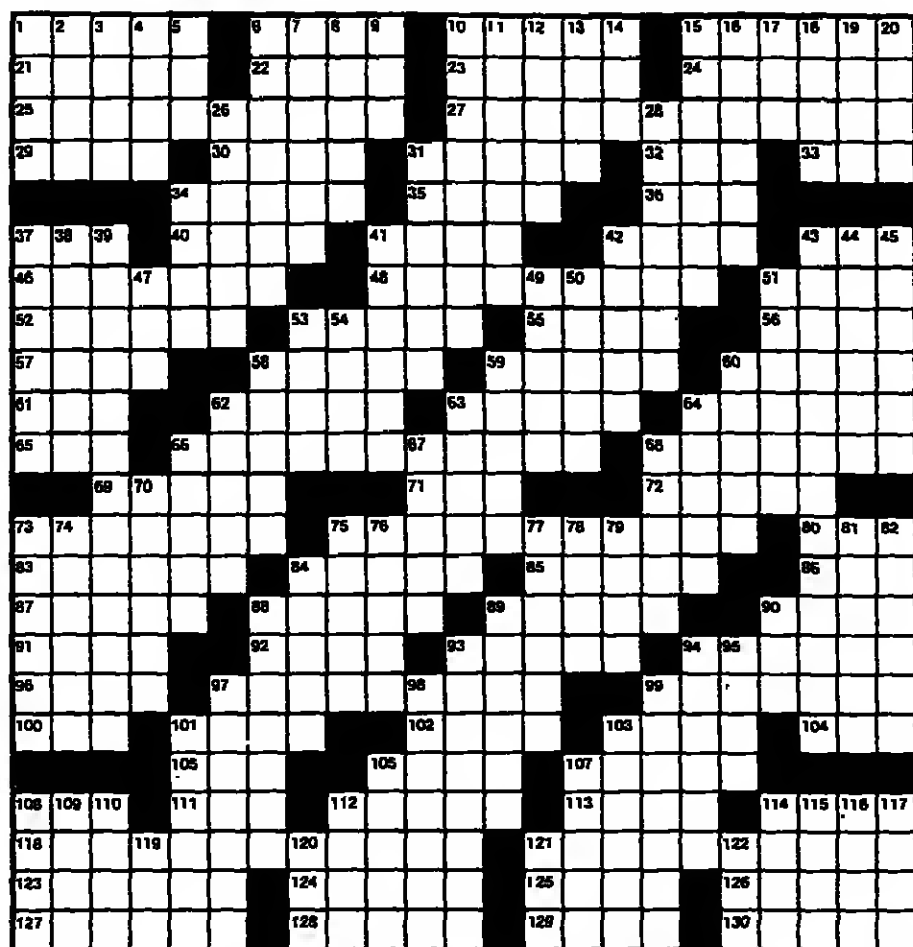
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Please reply in confidence, together with a copy of latest curriculum vitae to Box D1875, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Investment Opportunities By Reginald L. Johnson



ACROSS

- 1 — days
(youth)
6 Interpret
10 Bore
13 Rude critic
21 Turn from
23 Airfield near
Paris
25 Frightening
26 Preserve feed
28 Lots of terra
firma?
29 Fleishman
starch?
30 Extensions
36 Pomander
31 Lacquer
32 Hot time in
Paris
33 'Tis, to Tacitus
34 Feed fashions
for a fee
35 Fruity blends
36 Malecot's
males
37 Bandicoot
40 Protector of
Bector
41 Last of a literary
42 Towel word
43 Ullmann
44 Sealing red
45 Stupidity
51 Roses' partner
52 Looked
searchingly
53 — intense
young man?
W.S.G.
55 Prefix for john
or god
56 Salamanders
57 One of a Latin
trio
58 Collette novel
59 Tully looks
60 Ice-cold
shower
61 Playmate of
two
62 Business firm
63 Pungent
64 Surface
resolving
65 Last, at Fort
Worth
66 Pork-barrel
contents?
68 Investors'
concerns
69 Gasher, as
money
71 Decalogue
adverb

ACROSS

- 72 Extraordinary
people
73 He pettiogs
75 Waterless
pool?
80 Cancho
82 Escaped
84 Assault
85 Trunk in a
trunk
86 Joplin creation
87 Like surf in a
storm
88 Detection
device
89 Saw
90 "Turando"
character
91 American
suffragist
92 Neighbor of
Wash.
93 Move turvily
94 Position taken
by Palmer
95 Writing
Machine
peizer
97 In which E.
98 He wrote "E
cause of
Fame"

DOWN

- 1 F.D.R.'s
mother
2 Asseverate
3 Plasterer's
need
4 Isn't up to par
5 Palmer Pres.
6 Took turns
7 Clours a tape
8 Woody
9 Mod, e.g.
10 Effects
11 Takes up again
12 La Douce et al.
13 Delicately
14 "The Lip"
15 Merry
andrews
16 One's hat
in the ring
17 Within Comb.
form
18 Shipment from
Galveston

DOWN

- 19 Wawaskosh
and wapi
20 Music sign
26 — still
28 Unbeatable
rival
31 Gunpowder
Plot target
32 Islanders'
target
37 Gourmand's
delight
38 Lacking pep
39 Memo from
Sec. Regan?
41 Worshiped
42 Like abaca
43 Good will
policy?
44 Rape
45 Matches
47 Berenson's
subject

DOWN

- 49 Circus
Maximus
emcee
50 Hamus
51 Turnoff
52 Buzzing
54 Middle: Prefix
58 His star is
rising
59 "But, by my
soul!" she'll
— "well!"
60 Burns
61 Gratifies
62 Fought a fire
63 Pub order
64 Racoon's
relative
65 One who quotes
67 Prefix with
lace or face
68 — Vecchio
69 In — (agitat.
ed)

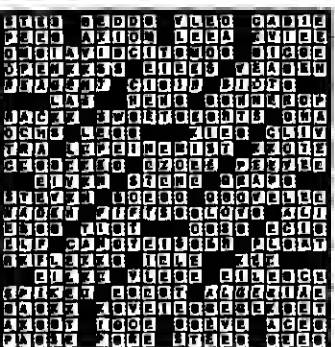
DOWN

- 73 Flies
74 Forerunner
75 Rivals of Per-
sians
76 Customary ac-
tion
77 Jacob's vision
78 Colt or filly
79 Press
81 Fousting needs
82 Words harmful
to trees
84 Vermont city
88 Extricate
89 — camp
90 Birthplace of
Henry of Na-
varre
93 English county
94 Kind of daisy
95 Zesties
97 Mussini's
perch
98 Trusts
99 Trimmed

DOWN

- 101 Tall caps
103 Pinup girl in
W.W.II
106 T.R.'s
— "body!"
107 Man in a cast
108 Served per-
fectly
109 Single
110 Little subway
to trees
112 Supreme, in
Stuttgart
114 English pen
name
115 Window
116 Allowance for
waste
117 To live, to live
119 "Oh —"
this book.
120 Address
121 Bizarre
122 Boas of the
flock

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	HIGH F	LOW F		
ALABAMA	16	61	Fair	
ALASKA	18	64	Cloudy	
AMSTERDAM	0	32	22	Foggy
ANKARA	-2	26	-4	Cloudy
ANTWERP	10	43	10	Overcast
AUCKLAND	24	73	15	Fair
BANGKOK	33	91	24	Fair
BARCELONA	5	41	1	Fair
BELGRADE	0	22	-1	Foggy
BERLIN	-1	-30	-7	Overcast
BOSTON	1	24	-6	Cloudy
BRISBANE	1	34	0	Fair
BURKHART	1	24	-1	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	2	36	-3	Fair
BURBANK	25	77	17	Fair
BURKINABE	21	70	12	Fair
CAPE TOWN	22	72	13	Fair
CASABLANCA	16	64	12	Cloudy
CHICAGO	28	76	26	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1	24	-2	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	9	Overcast
DALLAS	16	61	3	Fair
DENVER	5	41	4	Fair
EDMONTON	5	41	9	Foggy
FLORENCE	16	61	5	Foggy
FRANKFURT	2	28	2	Cloudy
GENEVA	3	37	2	Foggy
HAMBURG	-2	-28	-9	Cloudy
HONG KONG	23	73	61	Cloudy
HOUSTON	24	75	11	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	1	34	0	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	13	59	4	Fair
LAS PALMAS	16	61	10	Cloudy
LIMA	24	73	19	Cloudy
LONDON	16	61	5	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	4	39	9	Fair
LOS ANGELES	29	84	15	Fair

Readies from the

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

BOOKS

THE SAFETY NET

By Heinrich Böll. Translated from the German by Leila Vennewitz.
314 pp. \$13.95.

Knopf, 201 East 52d St., New York 10022

Reviewed by Ivan Gold

HEINRICH BÖLL is a protean and prolific novelist, essayist, playwright and short story writer, as well as the translator into German of works by George Bernard Shaw, J.D. Salinger, Brendan Behan and Flannery O'Brien. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1972, and is a past president of PEN-International, the organization for writers. He has held many other posts and honors. Among his works in English are "The Clown" and "Billiards at Half-Past Nine," two highly praised novels. "Absent Without Leave," a book of novellas, "18 Stories" and "Missing Persons," a collection of essays and reviews. Böll's fiction provides an incisive, exhaustive portrait of Germany after the war, and in his nonfiction he has written effectively about subjects as diverse as Solzhenitsyn, Czechoslovakia, Northern Ireland and arms control.

As "The Safety Net," opens, Fritz Tölm, a newspaper publisher in his 60s, has been maneuvered by a much-married industrialist, named Bleib, into becoming "President of the Association," a post and title largely ceremonial, yet dangerous to Tölm's personal safety in terms of his visibility. Yet, even before the last ballot has been taken, Tölm finds that his fear — fear for his own life, at any rate — has left him, and upon being elected he rises to the occasion, breaking gloriously through the interviews, coming reviews. Böll's fiction provides an incisive, exhaustive portrait of Germany after the war, and in his nonfiction he has written effectively about subjects as diverse as Solzhenitsyn, Czechoslovakia, Northern Ireland and arms control.

Not that it is exactly "fun" to read about West Germany (and most of the rest of us) going to hell in a bureaucratic handbasket, but in a society as tense and polarized as the one Böll describes it is important to find out that Fritz Tölm loved the taste of his mother's milk soup as a boy (and, 50 years later, is still chasing after the recipe), and that even the coarse-grained Bleib can feel something like remorse (separate from his fear of discovery) for killing a young woman, a stranger, who happened to appear while he was scooping up marks from the rubble of a bank in the war's aftermath. "A symbolic fiction must be provided with the most realistic of foundations," the late Richard Wright wrote in his recently published biography of Thomas Mann; Böll, in "The Safety Net," creates such an underpinning.

The "They" referred to in the list above are left-wing radicals, at home with violence, yet even "They" are in the family, their number including Fritz Tölm's oldest son, the former wife of his second son, and might, Tölm imagines, and out without reason, extend to his pre-teen grandson, enlisted to carry out the fringe group's will. In a society where bicycles and birthday cakes are bootstrapped, paranoia becomes realism, and it is little wonder that a security contingent monitors Tölm's every move, and that of his wife Kathie, and his attractive daughter Sabine. And in a society rife with pornography and sexual confusion (with little guidance to be had or expected from the Catholic clergy, a great many of whose members are more or less openly cohabitating), it is little wonder also that Sabine, espoused to the priggish Fischer, who is often abroad pursuing women and the interests of his conglomerate (known as "The Beehive"), is currently five months pregnant by one of the security guards, result of a clandestine affair commenced and continued, of necessity, "on the wing."

"You could read about it in the papers," Fendler, the security guard, thinks, self-disparagingly about his own painful situation, loving Sabine (and the child on the way), but also loving his wife and child. But the novelist's job is to make of those mind-numbing squibs that appear on the financial as well as on the local pages something that coheres, that chronicles our disintegration. This Böll has always done, and continues to do.

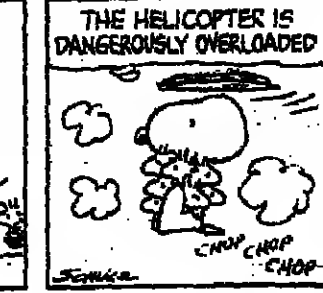
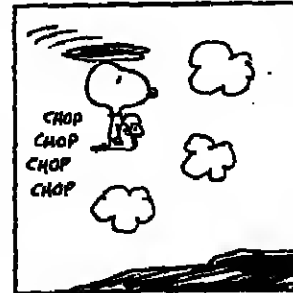
Message

There is a net, all right, and it is tightening, but offers little safety. We know, from the look of the villages, and the problem the characters have in figuring out the proper way to address each other, that "The Safety Net" takes place across the water, "somewhere in Europe," but there is no way to imagine that America is protected from the weather. "The air quality is unacceptable," our forecasters sometimes say, as if they might stamp their feet and send it back. "The truth of what was true was unacceptable," Böll wrote in his 1967 essay "You Are Now Entering Germany," referring to the refusal of many Germans — a refusal that he stated them was continuing — to admit that they had lost the war. If his message in this book — that we had best learn to live with the unacceptable, and, where possible, do what we can to reverse it — is not so different from what he has been saying all along, we can reflect along with another Nobel laureate, André Gide:

"Toutes choses sont dites déjà, mais comme personne n'écoute, il faut toujours recommencer." (Everything has been said already, but since no one is listening, it is always necessary to repeat.)

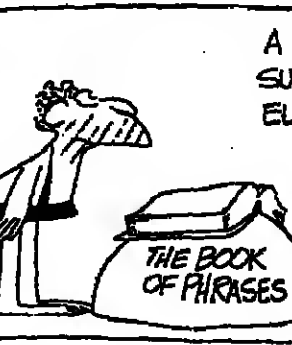
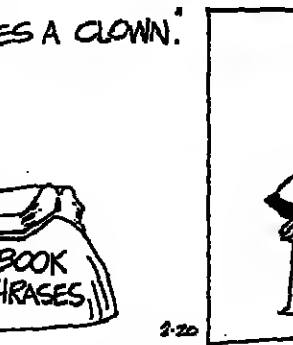
Ivan Gold is the author of short stories and two novels, "Nickel Mirrors" and "Sick Friends." He wrote this review for The Washington Post's Book World.

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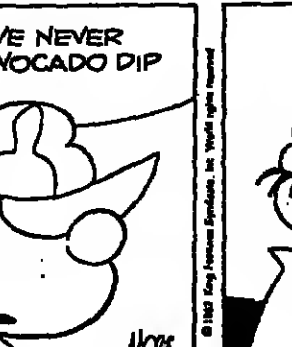
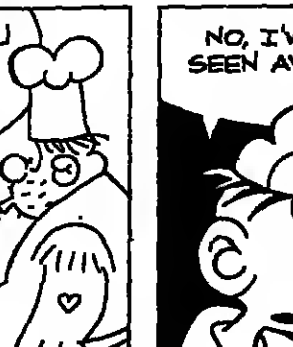
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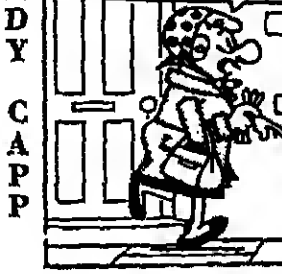
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Art Buchwald

Conventional Hazard

WASHINGTON — I was walking by the White House the other day, when I saw a man marching back and forth with a sign, "STOP CONVENTIONAL WAR."

"Wanting to be helpful, I said, 'Haven't you made a mistake, sir? Don't you mean, 'Stop nuclear war?'"

"No," he said. "I mean conventional war. The anti-nuclear people are protesting nuclear war, but no one is speaking out against conventional war."

"What's wrong with conventional war?" I asked.

"It's lousy," he said. "With the stuff they've got stockpiled now, the major powers can kill almost as many people with a conventional war as they can with a nuclear one. It will just take longer."

"I think you're exaggerating. A conventional war is a Shiraz picnic compared to a nuclear one."

"People think that because 'We've seen too many World War II movies. But if they believe that the conventional war is going to be like the last one, they're out of their minds. With the non-nuclear firepower, plus the conventional aircraft, and new laser-guided bombs, you can now flatten every city in the world without splitting an atom."

"Are you trying to stand here and tell me conventional war is unthinkable?"

He replied, "What's the difference if we wipe out the human race with bacteria or hydrogen?"

"Don't you think the people in charge know that?" I asked.

"I doubt it. When they bring up disarmament, all they are talking about is trying to stop the nuclear arms race. And they aren't talking much about that any more. But you never hear a discouraging word for the non-nuclear arms buildup. We've got people brainwashed into believing a conventional war is the only alternative to a nuclear one."

"But it seems so old hat to protest conventional war at a time when there are enough nuclear weapons to zap everyone off the earth," I told him.

That's why I'm doing it. No one is going to stop World War III

with nuclear weapons. It's going to begin with conventional ones and will escalate to nuclear, when one side decides it has no chance of winning. I have nothing against the anti-nuclear war people, but they're barking up the wrong tree. They're zeroing in on weapons and not war."

"Maybe you have a point," I conceded. "But it must be hard to get people excited about the dangers of conventional war when we've all grown up to fear a nuclear Armageddon."

"Why do you think I'm out here alone? It's hard to dramatize what a conventional war can do to people. You never hear a study being done on how many civilians will die in a conventional war, because everybody believes they can survive one as long as the weapons dropped on them aren't radioactive. They better get it through their heads that they can be blown to bits, burned to death and starved out of existence, without one nuclear missile being fired."

"You're a very depressing person," I told him.

"That's what everyone tells me. But I've made a study of all the conventional weapons now stockpiled in the world. If you add their firepower up they present as much of a danger to mankind as anything the nuclear Dr. Strangeloves have come up with. The worst part of it is the major powers are selling or giving away conventional weapons to every two-bit nation, on the assumption they really can't do much damage."

"Even if what you say is true, I still can't believe that the government would want to give up conventional wars as a means of settling disputes."

"You're probably right, but I still feel I have to protest them in hopes that somebody out there will listen."

"You're not going to get your message through to the White House with the mood they're in."

"I was hoping someone from the media would come out and talk to it. At least I'm a new act compared to the anti-nuclear war protesters."

"I happen to be a newspaperman," I confessed. "But if I wrote a piece against conventional war, people would think I was crazy."

"I'm doing it. No one is going to stop World War III

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Soviet Fur Sale: Getting 'Top Bundle'

By John F. Burns

Leningrad — With a few bangs of a gavel here recently, a poker-faced Soviet official started a process that should culminate sometime next winter when a small number of wealthy women take turns before furriers' mirrors, nod their approval and step into the street with coats priced at \$75,000 to \$100,000 apiece.

The sales may be made in New York, Dallas, Tokyo or a few other cities. But if the fur is white-bellied lynx or silver-haired black sable — and there will be few coats in that price range that are not one or the other — it will probably have come under the hammer in a neo-classical building here called the Fur Palace, where a trade as old as Russia itself rolls forward at a series of fur auctions held three times a year.

The auction is a musty affair, held in a paneled amphitheater lit with an ornamental chandelier. The auctioneer and his

spotters occupy a dais opposite a semicircular well and a small gallery where, during an auction in January, more than 200 traders from 21 nations competed for lots of lynx, sable and mink, as well as lesser furs like karakul, wolfskin, raccoon, badger, fish and squirrel.

Slow-Paced

Compared to auctions in New York, Copenhagen and other fur centers, the Soviet sales, conducted in English, are full of protocol and are very slow-paced. After switching to rubles some years ago, the bidding has gone back to U.S. dollars. But U.S. buyers are far outnumbered these days by traders from Europe and Asia.

Only 13 Americans attended the January sale and while they took many of the most expensive lots of lynx and sable, the bulk of the 2.5 million pelts went elsewhere.

U.S. purchases from the Russians have long been constrained by a McCarthy-era law prohibiting the import from Communist countries of several major furs,

among them mink, fox, marmot, ermine and raccoon. But the decline in the importance of U.S. buyers here reflects a gradual shift in the fur trade in recent decades. New York, once the center of furries and still unexcelled in the quality of luxury coats, has seen a growing slice of the world market shifting to other centers.

The Russians, too, have seen changes in the market, not all to their advantage. For centuries fur was the country's most lucrative export, its importance such that Ivan the Terrible found it necessary to decree that anyone found selling breeding stock to foreigners would be put to death.

All that the natural advantage of the deep forests and the winter snows has been eroded rapidly since World War II by the growth of fur farming.

Protected Monopoly

By maintaining the prohibition on the export of breeding stock, the Russians have protected their monopoly in sables and white-bellied lynx. After a slow start, they have also developed a network of ranches that dot the map from the Baltic Coast to the Black Sea and across the country to Siberia. With some ranches producing as many as 60,000 animals a year, they have become the world's biggest mink ranchers, a position that was once held by the United States.

All that while, the Russians' importance in the world market has been receding. In part, they have been squeezed by ranchers elsewhere. But they have also had to meet the demands of an expanding home market. Before World War II, about 80 percent of all Soviet furs were exported. Today, the figure is down to perhaps 20 percent.

The Soviet trade in raw and dressed furs accounts for barely \$150 million a year, a fraction of the world market of about \$2 billion.

The Leningrad auctions have evolved along with the trade. Julius Adonitsch, a Paris-based dealer who is the chairman of foreign buyers, has attended every auction since the first one was held in 1931. Then, when he was barely 20, it took him two days and two nights by boat and train to reach Leningrad from Leipzig, where his family had been in the fur business for generations. On

arrival, he found some of the goods laid out in the old Stock Exchange, and the auction itself in the grand ballroom of the Astoria Hotel, the czarist-era hotel that, now as then, serves as the principal hostelry for buyers.

Adonitsch recalls the old days fondly. At the start, there were only 30 to 40 foreign traders, a group he remembers as more sophisticated than their modern counterparts. Then, too, there were the peculiarities, as they now seem, of pre-war taste: mink, 60 percent of the market now, were hardly a factor then.

One thing that hasn't changed is the competitiveness of the buyers. For days before the auction they can be seen fussing over sample lots of fur hanging from racks laid out in the Fur Palace's marbled upper floors.

A capitalist peculiarity that the Russian hosts can savor is the competition to buy the "top bundle" — the lot that brings the highest price.

One leading U.S. furrier recalled with chagrin how he came to outbid a Russian competitor to obtain the top lot, only to slip up in the process. To insure that the lynx lot he wanted brought the highest price, he arranged for a fellow buyer to bid the price up each time he raised his cigarette lighter and to stop bidding when he put the lighter down. Sadly for the furrier, he was so swept away by the moment that he grabbed his lighter firmly in his hand and held on until the price was several hundred dollars higher than the next most costly bundle.

This year, the Americans were content to let the top bundle — 12 white-bellied lynxes, each for \$2,600, a record for furs at auction — be snapped up by Arthur Barfield, a British buyer representing furriers in Japan. Ernest Graf, president of Ben Kahn Fur Corp. of New York, one of the leading U.S. furriers, watched contentedly as the price of the Barfield lot soared, then stepped in and bought two nearly equivalent lots of skins for \$2,000 and \$1,300 each. At that, the American furrier would still be making an El Dorado of a coat: with a minimum of 20 skins needed for each garment, and the end price nearly double that of the raw fur, the customer could expect to pay at least \$75,000 for her coat.



John F. Burns, The New York Times

U.S. buyers examining pelts before Leningrad auction.

PEOPLE: U.K. Papers Apologize

For Diana Bikini Pictures

Rival tabloid newspapers apologized to the British royal family for splashing front-page pictures of bikini-clad Princess Diana, Princess of Wales, who is five months pregnant. Both Rupert Murdoch's Sun and the Daily Star, which published the photographs Thursday, said they were withdrawing their reporter-and-photographer teams from the Bahamas where 20-year-old Diana and her husband, Prince Charles, are spending a 10-day vacation on the island of Windward.

The pictures of the princess infatuated Queen Elizabeth and people jammed the Buckingham Palace switchboard with calls expressing shock over the invasion of royal privacy.

In Miami a UPI photographer said he and three French photographers were told to leave the Bahamas presumably because of pictures of Prince Charles and Princess Diana that were transmitted worldwide. UPI photographer Denis Pagnia said he was held by Bahamas authorities on the two islands for nearly an entire day before he and the three others were driven to the Eleuthera airport and put on a flight to Nassau.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has told the House of Commons she'll foot any unpaid bills that might fall on British taxpayers for the rescue of her son, Mark, from the Sahara last month. The 26-year-old Thatcher, a racing driver, was lost for six days during the 6,000-mile Paris-Dakar auto rally before being spotted by an Algerian plane. Opposition Laborite lawmakers had asked Mrs. Thatcher who will pay the estimated \$550,000 search costs. She said most of the cost was met by the Algerian government. France and Mali also paid part of the bills, so British taxpayers will pay nothing, Mrs. Thatcher added. The premier's office said later that while it cannot put any figure on what she might have to pay, the only bills expected are for the search plane and Tamarasat for her husband, her son and the British ambassador.

Ballet superstar Mikhail Baryshnikov has canceled his scheduled San Francisco and Los Angeles performances with the American Ballet Theater because of an injured left knee. Baryshnikov will undergo exploratory microsurgery at a Los Angeles hospital within the next few days to determine the extent of the injury, which the dancer sustained while rehearsing in Chicago 10 days ago, the dance company announced. The problem has been tentatively diagnosed as torn cartilage.

In Houston the doctor for singer Dolly Parton has ordered her to rest at home for at least the next month to recover from emergency gynecological surgery, a spokeswoman for the entertainer says. Parton's performances for the next six weeks have been canceled. The surgery was Monday night in a Los Angeles hospital, a spokeswoman for Parton said. The entertainer is now resting at her California home.

Television history will be written Tuesday when Lawrence Welk and his musical family tape their last show after 30 years of broadcasting. On Feb. 26 the Welk troupe will embark on what could be their last tour, though the entertainer is making no such prediction. Nor is he breaking up the musical organization that had its beginning on the prairie of his native North Dakota 59 years ago. "I'm not in a position to cut off the organization," Welk said. "We have a large

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